FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 083 *27 April 1984*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Warsaw Pact Military Council Meeting Concludes AA 1
[Prague]
TANJUG Report AA 1
Dzhurov Receives Civil Defense Delegates AA 1
[Sofia]
CEMA Light Industry Conference Concludes AA 2
[Sofia]

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Threat of U.S. Missiles; Denial of Soviet SS-20's BB 1
[Andreev in Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA 25 Apr]
NATO MBFR Proposals Erect 'New' Obstacles BB 4
[Zagar in Bratislava PRAVDA 20 Apr]

BULGARIA

Reagan Asia Trip Promotes Aggressive Plans C 1
[Karasimeonov in RABOTNICHESKO DELO 25 Apr]
Antonov Case Part of Anticommunist Campaign C 2
[LITERATUREN FRONT 26 Apr]
U.S. Intervention in Afghanistan 'Condemned' C 4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Algeria's President on Official, Friendly Visit D 1
Visit Previewed D 1
Arrives in Prague D 2
Husak Receives Bendjedid D 2
Working Talks Held D 2
Husak Awards Bendjedid D 3
Visit to National Memorial D 3
Bilak Holds Talks With FRG Politician Bahr D 3
Discusses Geneva Arms Talks D 4
[DPA]
1985 Christian Peace Assembly Preparations Noted D 4
[RUDE PRAVO 20 Apr]
Husak Address at CPCZ Central Committee Session D 4
[RUDE PRAVO 25 Apr]
CPSL CC Hears Report on S&T, Metals Industry D 11
Hoffmann Speaks at End of TU-Government Meeting D 12
Polednik Attends West Bohemian Party Committee D 12
Briefs: New USSR Ambassador D 12

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Fischer Meets Austrian President, Counterpart E 1
Western False Claims on Sentencing of Quassdorf E 1
Courts Pass Sentences on Church Activists [DPA] E 1
Honecker Awards Winter Olympics Athletes E 2
Briefs: FRG Young Democrats Visit E 2

HUNGARY

1983 Economic Statistics Show Slight Growth F 1
Lazar Given Tour of Radio Station 26 April F 1

POLAND

Jaruzelski Holds Talks With FDP's Mischnick G 1
[TRYBUNA LUDU 19 Apr]
Jaruzelski To Pay Working Visit to USSR in May G 1
Bejger Receives Leningrad Delegation in Gdansk G 1
GDR Deputy Premier Meets With Jaruzelski G 1
Sejm Session Opens, Jaruzelski Present G 2
Cultural Issues Discussed G 3
Bills Adopted G 3
Economic Relations Memorandum Distributed G 4
Convergence Achieved in Debt Rescheduling Talks G 7
Committee Defends Government Price Increases G 7
Bishop Musiel: Compromise in Crucifixes Dispute G 8
[Vatican City]
Briefs: New Transmitters Installed G 8

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Grants Interview to Egyptian Magazine H 1
Yugoslav Army Delegation Ends 3-Day Visit H 1
[TANJUG]
Ceausescu Speaks to Shipyard Managers in Neptun H 1
[SCINTEIA 25 Apr]
Ceausescu Visits Bucharest Industrial Units H 2

YUGOSLAVIA

Objectives of Reagan's Visit to PRC Outlined I 1
[Decermic in BORBA 25 Apr]
Markovic Expected To Visit PRC 'Next Month' I 2
[BORBA 24 Apr]
Cuban Military Withdrawal From Angola I 2
[Popovic in POLITIKA 21 Mar]
Stanojevic Receives Bulgaria's Bozhinov I 4
[BORBA 20 Apr]
Planinc Sees Off Netherlands Prime Minister I 4
Correction to LCY Leadership Monopoly Solutions I 5
Amendments Adopted for Lifting Price Freeze I 5
Srebric Explains Decision I 5
Energy, Taxation Discussed I 6
Mamula Chairs 26 April Military Council Session I 8
Assembly Commission Approves Election Candidates I 9
Briefs: Turkish Economic Cooperation; Youth Delegation in USSR I 9

WARSAW PACT MILITARY COUNCIL MEETING CONCLUDES

LD261628 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] A report was published today on the results of the session of the Military Council of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces which ended in Prague today.

Chairing the meeting was the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov. Present at the session were members of the Military Council and delegations led by them of the Bulgarian People's Army, the Hungarian People's Army, the National People's Army of the GDR, the Polish People's Army, the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Armed Forces of the USSR, and the Czechoslovak People's Army.

The Military Council discussed the practical activity of the allied military forces for the fulfillment of the revolution of the Warsaw Pact states adopted at the sessions of the Political Consultative Committee and sessions of the Committee of Ministers of Defense. The working session took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

[Budapest MTI in English at 1802 GMT on 26 Apr 84 reports the same facts as the preceding item, but concludes the report with: "The session was conducted in a business-like and friendly atmosphere in a spirit of understanding."]

TANJUG Report

LD262004 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1810 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Prague, April 26 (TANJUG) -- The Warsaw Treaty Military Council ended a three-day session here today (Thursday). The session was presided over by the treaty joint command commander-in-chief, Soviet Marshal Viktor Kulikov. A brief announcement said that the council discussed practical questions relating to the treaty Armed Forces' activities in connection with the implementation of decisions taken by the Political Consultative Committee and the Committee of Defence Ministers.

The Political Consultative Committee and the Committee of Defence Ministers both had meetings in Prague in January. The meetings resulted in the adoption of a declaration offering the West an agreement on renunciation of the use of force and several other proposals pertaining to the complex of disarmament and military detente.

The announcement of today's session implies that the Council considered a broad range of questions relating to military cooperation among Warsaw Treaty countries in the light of the topical international situation and its military aspect. Details about the session agenda are not known.

DZHUROV RECEIVES CIVIL DEFENSE DELEGATES

AU261617 Sofia BTA in English 1540 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Sofia, April 26 (BTA) -- Army General Dobri Dzhurov, a member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defense, received the heads of the delegations of the Civil Defense of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

The meeting which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Colonel General Velko Palin, head of the BCP CC department, and Lieutenant General Mitko Mitkov, head of the Chief Political Department of the People's Army. Lieutenant General Vyacheslav Kotov, the deputy of the representative of the commander-in-chief of the allied Armed Forces of the Warsaw-Treaty member-states with the Bulgarian People's Army also attended the meeting.

CEMA LIGHT INDUSTRY CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

AU261840 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] An international conference of CEMA member-countries on problems of large economic organizations in the light industry sector was held in Sofia. A program adopted envisages further research into the experiences of the functioning of economic organizations in the light industry sector of CEMA member-countries. Particular attention is paid to the task of perfecting the planning system, to the expansion of various forms of cooperation among enterprises from different CEMA member-countries.

THREAT OF U.S. MISSILES; DENIAL OF SOVIET SS-20'S

AU261055 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 25 Apr 84 p 4

[Article by Colonel Engineer Stoyan Andreev, senior scientific correspondent, candidate of technical sciences, military-science commentator of NARODNA ARMIYA: "For the Purposes of the NATO Diversion -- 'SS-20 in Bulgaria'"]

[Text] Todor Zhivkov: "The American cruise missiles that have been set up in Western Europe are a threat not only to the peoples of Europe but also to all peoples."

On 4 April a Viennese daily, the KURIER, published an item according to which "the retaliatory military measures of the Warsaw Pact against NATO's counterarmament also involve Bulgaria, where the Soviet Union is said to plan to deploy or to have already deployed its SS-20 missiles which are aimed against Turkey, Greece, and North Africa."

On 5 April the Soviet Union's press agency declared that "according to data provided by the competent Soviet military circles all this is a fabrication absolutely devoid of all reason."

On 21 April BTA published a declaration that unmasked the attempts of the Western mass information media to depict Bulgaria as a Soviet nuclear missile base.

What are the aims of this diversion that is aimed against our country, a diversion invented and put into action precisely on 4 April by the American and NATO special services and ideological centers?

Washington Is Not Very Original in its Fabrications

The history of mankind knows many instances of planned and insidiously carried out military-ideological provocations. Let me just cite a single example which the American propaganda centers frequently declare to be a perfect example of ideological effectiveness. In 1812, just before attacking Russia, Napolean ordered the publication of the so-called "political testament of Peter I," a document composed by the French adventurer, d'Eon, which allegedly, expressed "the behest of Russia's historical striving for an outlet on a warm sea."

Although the French and Russian historians proved the complete falseness of this "behest," Goebbels again referred to it and frequently used it during World War II. Today the American propaganda centers have again remembered "Peter's testament" and have begun disseminating it in the Middle East.

What does this historical falsification contain that so attracts the attention of American experts on the problems of psychological warfare? In their unceasing search for an ideal model of ideological blackmail, this falsification turns out to be a multitargetable working model of a diversionary nature.

The Diversion Operation "SS-20's" in Bulgaria

Reagan's efforts to present himself as a "peacemaker" during the presidential campaign have not been very successful, either in the United States or in Europe. Such was precisely the situation in which NATO had to organize a session of the bloc's Nuclear Planning Group in the Turkish town of Seme on 3 and 4 April.

At this session an assessment was made of how the schedule for the deployment of the American "Pershing II" and "cruise" nuclear missiles in Europe was being implemented. At the same time the session was looking for suitable candidates for deploying such missiles in the event that the Netherlands and Belgium refused to accept the planned number of missiles on their territory. Despite the peaceable rhetorics of the leaders of Western countries, the session took place in an exceptionally aggressive mood. It was with good reason that on 5 April the West German daily UNSERE ZEIT wrote: "The session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group in Turkey once again proves that the United States is preparing for a war, which it hopes to survive unscathed whereas Europe would be totally destroyed."

On the eve of the session and during the time it lasted a mood that was quite unfavorable for the United States was created in the countries of the eastern Mediterranean and in the Arab World, particularly against the deployment of 112 missiles in the Comiso base in Sicily. According to the Western press these missiles are aimed against the southwestern confines of the Soviet Union, against the Balkan Peninsula, the entire Mediterranean, all of North Africa, and the Near and Middle East.

Let us take a look at some competent and responsible opinions concerning the military-strategic aims behind the positioning of American cruise missiles in Italy.

Former officer of the Italian Navy, Falco Acame: "I cannot see how one can maintain that the cruise missiles installed in Sicily are a mere part of the strategic balance of forces with the Soviet Union. In my opinion they are also intended for use in the Mediterranean theater of military operations."

Professor Alfred Mechtersheimer of the FRG, former senior officer of the Bundeswehr: "Launched from Sicily these missiles, with a range of 2,500 km, can hit targets in almost all areas of the Middle East. That is why the public of the Arab peoples must be immediately informed of the danger hanging over them."

Richard Nixon, former U.S. president, in a talk with West German newspapermen expressed his full conviction that the U.S. missiles in Sicily can also be aimed at targets in North Africa and the Middle East.

Mu'ammar al-Quadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution: "The U.S. missile bases in southern Italy directly threaten the countries in North Africa."

Professor Wolfgang Schmidt of Austria: "This is the first time since the creation of atomic weapons that Third World countries have been threatened with it."

The American cruise missiles installed in Italy are not merely an instrument of nuclear blackmail. In keeping with the Pentagon's military doctrine of "deep-strike combat areas" it is planned to utilize cruise missiles within their entire range, not only against the peoples of the Middle East and North Africa.

The indignation and the wrath of public opinion in the Balkans, the Middle East, North Africa, and Western Europe against the deployment of American nuclear missiles in the old continent are becoming more and more concrete and are aimed against the White House, the Pentagon, and NATO's headquarters. This is quite unfavorable for the United States, particularly during the present election campaign.

Under these circumstances an operation has been worked out to deal a diversionary ideological blow, a blow that is to be focused on Bulgaria, a country that has tremendous political authority in the Balkans and the Middle East. This blow is intended to suggest that the Warsaw Pact too is creating military-political tension in the above-mentioned areas, thus deflecting part of the fire directed against NATO.

This is the first aim of this operation directed against our country. This is why it was "put into operation" precisely on 4 April when the session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group concluded its session in Turkey with an appeal to continue to implement the schedule for deploying American nuclear missiles in Europe.

Multitargeted Intentions

Our country's peaceful and successful foreign policy, particularly in the Balkans and the Middle East, has been a thorn in the side of NATO's military-political strategists for a long time. Comrade T. Zhivkov's idea of transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone was supported by almost all Balkan countries. This idea and our government's efforts to implement it play a stabilizing role in an area that extends beyond the range of the American cruise missiles deployed in Italy, in Sicily.

It is with good reason that NATO's leadership is constantly complaining that its southern flank has been eroding. This provokes not only anxiety but also malice in this leadership. Thus the second aim of the operation -- SS-20's in Bulgaria -- becomes discernible: to liquidate the concept of transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

If it could be suggested to the European public opinion that Bulgaria has accepted nuclear missiles on its territory, the idea of nuclear-free Balkans will automatically die. All this could greatly diminish the acuteness of the political actions undertaken by the antinuclear movements in Greece, Portugal, Spain, and Italy, movements that are becoming more and more anti-American.

The United States considers Turkey an ideal launching pad for its cruise missiles and "Pershing II's" that are aimed against the southern and southeastern areas of the USSR and against some areas in the Middle and Near East. In exchange for Turkey's agreement to accept these U.S. missiles on its territory, the United States promises to give support in the Cyprus question and provide Turkey with substantial additional military aid amounting to $850 million in 1984 and $1 billion in 1985.

During the recent session of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group in Turkey, U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger insinuated that the Americans do not intend to deploy nuclear missiles in the vicinity of Izmir where the Virgin Mary's tomb is supposed to be. Thus he hinted that as far as the Americans are concerned, the question has now entered the stage of making the choice of a deployment area. Instead, Teoman Erel, MILLIYET's political observer, decided Weinberger's insinuation by pointing to eastern Anatolia as a likely area for basing American cruise missiles.

At the beginning of the sixties it was precisely in the area of Izmir that the Americans erected the first missile base for Jupiter medium-range guided missiles. Could Weinberger have forgotten this fact? Is it a mere coincidence that the recent session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group was held precisely near Izmir? Today the relations between the United States and Turkey are in many ways similar to the situation 25 years ago. Today again public opinion in Turkey is being worked on with great intensity to further the modernization of the "nuclear umbrella" over Turkey. At the beginning of this year a session of the American-Turkish Joint Defense Commission was held in Ankara with the participation of U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle. According to the Turkish daily CUMHURIYET this commission discussed the above question. The newspaper published an item which said that the United States would increase the number of its nuclear warhead missiles in Turkey.

It is well known that there are influential political forces in Turkey that support the U.S. plans. There are, however, also powerful opponents to this idea.

If, in such a situation, the insinuation is made that such missiles have already been installed in Bulgaria, this would obviously support those who strive to increase Turkey's military strength. This, then, is the third aim of the operation "SS-20's in Bulgaria."

The powerful antinuclear demonstrations in Italy have barely ceased -- demonstrations directed against the installation of 112 American cruise missiles in Sicily -- and already the Pentagon's experts are expressing the opinion that this number is insufficient to attain NATO's military goals in the Mediterranean, the Middle East, the Balkans, and North Africa. According to L'UNITA the Americans will install in Italy not 112, as officially announced, but 140 cruise missiles will be deployed on the European continent. These plans of the United States will provoke new political storms in Europe and an announcement that Soviet nuclear missiles are being installed in Bulgaria can offer help in the planned ideological influencing of the public opinion in Western Europe and the world. This is the next aim of the operation "SS-20's in Bulgaria."

In the 40-year history of socialist Bulgaria there have been many instances of well and powerfully organized ideological operations undertaken by world imperialism with the purpose of compromising Bulgaria's influence on political life in the Balkans and in Europe and the world. All these attempts have ended with their authors being unmasked, no matter how cleverly they were planned and how skillfully they were presented. Such will be the fate of the operation "SS-20's in Bulgaria" because, as our first party and state leader, Comrade T. Zhivkov, has repeatedly declared -- our country's policy is in fact directed at strengthening the peaceful, constructive, and equal cooperation between the peoples of the Balkans, Europe, and the world.

NATO MBFR PROPOSALS ERECT 'NEW' OBSTACLES

AU242017 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Apr 84 p 7

[Bedrich Zagar Vienna dispatch: "The West's 'Exercise' in Camouflage"]

[Text] The "new" proposals of NATO countries, announced 1 week in advance, yesterday reached the conference table in the Vienna Hofburg. Unfortunately, they have proved to be only an exercise in camouflage of the West, which sought to create the impression in the public that it wants to constructively contribute to progress at the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and arms in central Europe and to steer them out of the blind alley by means of a compromise.

However, nothing of that sort has happened. Rather, it can be said that the West has only deepened and made more complicated the problem of numbers, with which it has for a long time been blocking the talks at a deadlock. What is more, it has erected new obstacles on the path to an agreement in Vienna.

According to the head of the Canadian delegation, Ambassador Thomas Hammond, who represented the Western delegations at the press conference yesterday, the delegations of NATO countries propose an exchange of numerical data not about the total strength of armed forces but only about a part of ground combat units. The air force, as well as auxiliary formations, should be left aside. He noted that the West reserves for itself the right to accept the new data of the Warsaw Pact only if they correspond to its estimates. And all this must take place before the commencement of the reduction of the Soviet Union's and the United States' Armed Forces. Naturally, the West has adjusted the correlation of reduction even more in its favor: 30,000 Soviet soldiers and 13,000 American soldiers.

Even during the morning session of all participating delegations Ambassador Valeryan Mikhailov, the head of the Soviet delegation, stressed that, after a long silence, the West presented a proposal that was designed to move the talks ahead, but, regrettably, did not do so. With their proposal, the NATO countries have confirmed that they continue to ignore the mutually acceptable proposals of the Warsaw Pact countries and not only do not solve the problem of numerical data but, with their proposal of yesterday, revive and complicate this problem, albeit in a different form.

For years, the course of the Vienna talks has been confirming that the unproductive dispute about numerical data is without any prospects. The basic and fundamental issue ensuing from the mandate of the Vienna talks, which is to reduce the high level of concentration of the armed forces of the military alliances confronting each other in central Europe, is being circumvented. The West totally circumvents the issue of armament, without which it is impossible to really limit the military confrontation.

With its proposal, the West not only failed to suggest a realistic method of resolving the problem of numerical data but, on the contrary, increased its unjustified demands for control and verification measures, measures that it already put forward in its "package" in 1979. At that time the socialist countries clearly responded that such measures are unacceptable to the other side.

It was hard for Canadian Ambassador Hammond to defend the Western proposals at the press conference and to answer the questions of mostly Western journalists asking whether all delegations of NATO countries have received with satisfaction the new proposals, proposals that originated in NATO's Brussels headquarters. No convincing answers were forthcoming. The fact remains that the new proposals have not introduced a change in the Western position and have not enhanced optimism for the coming negotiations.

A 5-week break will now follow in Vienna, which the Western delegations should use use to reexamine their proposals and to modify them so that they can work toward a constructive solution of the main problem, which is the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe. The Vienna talks will resume on 24 May, with the 33d round.

REAGAN ASIA TRIP PROMOTES AGGRESSIVE PLANS

AU261428 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Apr 84 p 7

[Panteley Karasimeonov article: "The Appetite Comes While Eating"]

[Text] "The future of the United States is in the Pacific" - this is what President Reagan said in Hawaii while en route to China. This was the first convenient occasion that the occupant of the White House used to emphasize Washington's involvement in this part of the world. It is known that after his previous Asian tour he has called for intensifying the U.S. role as a "Pacific state" and for a more tangible U.S. presence in this area.

It is not difficult to understand that behind the noisy declaration of the President (in this case, continuity with the former president's policy is also demonstrated) is the U.S. intention to involve the Asian peoples in its global strategy and gain new positions from which to strike at the national liberation movements on this continent. But what is the reason that makes observers establish that the course followed by Reagan is stretching too far, rather than the various Asian doctrines elaborated by the former U.S. Administration?

First of all, this is a result of the concept promoted by Washington to elevate the political-strategic status of Asia to that of Europe. There is no need for great perspicacity to forecast that the implementation of this concept will have quite serious consequences for the Asian peoples -- the continent will be involved in a new stage of the strategic arms race, and the possibility arises for deploying there U.S. first strike nuclear missiles.

The last Reagan tour showed that the present White House team wants to restore the U.S. leading positions in the Pacific and to rid itself of the "Vietnamese syndrome" once for all. The President's official visits to Tokyo and Seoul in November 1983 represented a demonstration of the stable military, political, and economic ties existing within the United States-Japan-South Korea triangle. The Pentagon is actually building the mainstays for achieving its global strategic plans on Japan and South Korea.

And what goals is Washington pursuing with its latest courtesy toward Beijing? Reagan's false peaceful rhetorics, proclaimed during the last few days in Honolulu, cannot conceal the U.S. striving to play the "China card" so that it can continue pursuing its hegemonic goals. "One further and careful step toward peace and friendship between the Chinese and the U.S. peoples," and "we hope to continue the process of drawing the two peoples closer" -- these are the words of the President spoken before landing on Chinese soil. They are undoubtedly a prelude to the next preelection show that the world public has recently many times witnessed.

One can say even now that the present Asian voyage of the White House's leader would harly contribute to consolidating the process of detente and to stabilizing the situation in this restless area. As spokesman for the interests of the main stronghold of world imperialism, Reagan once again demonstrated the U.S. ambition to transform the Pacific into a zone of its "vital interests" and use the Asian Continent as a site for its global aggressive plans.

ANTONOV CASE PART OF ANTICOMMUNIST CAMPAIGN

AU261335 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 26 Apr 84

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Sofia, April 26 (BTA) -- Today the LITERATUREN FRONT weekly carries the first part of an extensive interview of Mr. Boyan Traykov, BTA director general, headlined 'The Neo-Crusaders' Plot'. Answering to questions put to him by this newspapers' editorial staff, Mr. Traykov makes a comprehensive analysis of the slanders around the 'Antonov case' and the ideological diversion of imperialism which has sprung from this anti-Bulgarian provocation.

By reminding that the Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov's detention on November 25, 1982, was preceded by purposeful publications in the United States among which Mrs. Claire Sterling and Mr. Paul Henze's writings stood out, Mr. Boyan Traykov stresses that the present noisy talking up in the West of Mrs Sterling's latest book entitled 'The Time of the Killers' is perhaps a signal for a forthcoming second wave of the anti-Bulgarian campaign.

Mr. Boyan Traykov describes the 'Antonov case' as a political provocation, thought out and organized in advance, one feeding the unprecedented campaign against Bulgaria and socialism in general in the spirit of the crusade against communism which has been declared by the U.S. President Reagan.

The BTA director general produces facts which have already become known and which testify to the existence of a prepared scenario of a staged campaign. He says that the campaign is intended to bring about an extraordinarily important effect -- to kill in millions of people in the West the trust and confidence in the social system and the peaceful policy of the socialist community countries.

One of the aims of this campaign is to deceive the world public that the socialist community exports and supports terrorism in the capitalist countries, Mr. Traykov says.

The BTA director general illustrates the impudence of those who want to accuse the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and the other socialist countries of terrorism by giving the fact that it was they who had approved a secret report on the questions related to terrorism which was presented by Mr. Mayer, head of the West German Intelligence Service, to the NATO Council at the beginning of 1982. In this report it is stated that: 'There are no evidence to suggest that there exists an international terrorist network which is to direct the terrorist acts throughout the world, there is not any evidence that the USSR plays a leading role in terrorism', quotes Mr. Boyan Traykov.

'The Roman investigating department has no justification for Antonov's being arrested. It is not permissible to issue a warrant of arrest according to evidence produced by such a criminal like Agca, without checking them in advance and in a comprehensive manner so that to see if this evidence has a value of a proof. Especially in this case of a gravest accusation -- an assassination attempt upon a head of a state, a case which naturally leads to consequences which aggravate the relations between two states and discredit a respected country such as Bulgaria and her people. The facts show that if a check-up of the evidence was made then it was quite cursory which speaks of either irresponsibility or arouses other doubts', Mr. Boyan Traykov stresses.

He answers the question as whether it is not exacerbation of Bulgaro-Turkish relations that this campaign is aimed at.

Mr. Traykov stresses that some NATO circles are irritated by the understanding, good-neighbourliness and cooperation between Bulgaria and Turkey, by the calm and security in the Balkans and especially by the idea for the peninsula to be converted into a zone free of nuclear weapons which at present is being discussed by the governments concerned.

Mr. Boyan Traykov stresses that in his opinion the Turkish Government displays good sense and realism towards the provocation and the slanders for criminal contacts between Bulgaria and Turkish nationals. 'Our goodneighbourliness with Turkey is of principle and has the best future. It cannot be influenced by a conjuncture and especially by outer provocative acts', writes the author.

Further on he dwells on Sergey Antonov. According to Mr. Boyan Traykov, the only positive reason the organisers of the plot had in choosing Sergey Antonov is that as an ordinary official in an airline company he has no diplomatic immunity and therefore can be arrested. Ayvazov and Vasilev, the author writes, have been included in the accusation in order to create an impression that a Bulgarian terrorist group of a wider scale acted in Rome.

Mr. Traykov expresses the assumption that according to the screen play of the provocation, Ayvazov and Vasilev were to be accused in their absence. This is why the warrant for Ayvazov's arrest was officially announced in Rome on the day (November 26, 1982) he was to fly from Sofia to the Italian capital.

Boyan Traykov also dwells in detail on Agca and his affiliation to the fascist organisation "The Grey Wolves" pointing to the close relations this organisation has with the CIA of the U.S.

As regards the Turkish citizen, Bekir Celenk, Mr. Traykov said that in Bulgaria he is "under control" and not "under arrest" because to this day the Italian investigation has not presented an accusation. In this case the Bulgarian law does not provide for him to be imprisoned. In Italy the fact that the Italian legal authorities have still not demanded the extradition of Celenk is passed over in silence.

The BTA director general elaborates on the "primitivism of the attempt on the pope", expressing the view that Agca has been caught in conformity with the plan. According to Mr. Traykov everything was planned in such a way so that the assailant Agca would be caught. And in order to incriminate Bulgaria unambiguously a note was found in the assailant's pocket with the telephone numbers of the Bulgarian Embassy. Further on Mr. Boyan Traykov points out that Agca does not accuse but simply lies. From his false evidence others try to concoct accusations against Antonov, Ayvazov and Vasilev.

Mr. Traykov elaborates in detail on the contradictions between actual facts and Agca's allegations and makes the conclusion that the accusation is based solely on Agca's lies. "He could not make up and prepare this false evidence on his own. Someone must have dictated it to him and must have instructed and guided him all the time", Mr. Boyan Traykov states.

The author elaborates in detail on the guiding motive invented by the accusers, that the pope -- a Pole -- had to be removed because he allegedly encouraged the "Solidarnosc" counter-revolutionaries in Poland. Therefore the Bulgarians organised Agca's escape from the Istanbul prison, talked him into the plot, trained him and sent him to act. On occasion of this invention, Mr. Boyan Traykov writes: This motive and the time of the events pass each other. Certain social disorders in Poland incited and made use of by the counter-revolutionaries began on July 20-22, 1980. In July 1980, no "Solidarity" existed, nobody had heard of it and nobody knew that it would appear.

How was it possible then, for the Bulgarian agencies already in November 1979, seven months earlier, to arrange the escape of Agca from the Istanbul prison, to make him write a letter of his intention of killing the pope, to talk him into the plot, to instruct him in Sofia and so on and so forth?

By way of conclusion to the first part of the interview, the BTA director general reminds of the opinion of investigating Magistrate Martella that if it is proved that Agca lies about the "decisive meeting" in the home of Antonov in Rome in the eve of the attempt (May 10, 1981), the Turk accuser "will be loudly refuted".

Mr. Boyan Traykov stresses that the allegations of the Turk were traversed [as received] with documents, facts and witness evidence, "but Mr. Lilario Martella did not fulfil his declaration for refuting Agca which could have but one consequence -- the freeing of Antonov from guilt and his release", Mr Traykov says. He defines this refuting as "a major failure of the frame-up of the accusation".

The second part of the interview, which will be published next Thursday in the LITERATUREN FRONT weekly will include Mr. Boyan Traykov's answers to the following questions: What does the investigation still count on? What is the Bulgarian contribution to the discovery of the truth? Whose is the recipe for the plot? How and why does the CIA keep aloof from the case? What is the responsibility of the investigation in Rome and of the Italian Government? Do the Italian citizens sentenced for espionage in Bulgaria have anything to do with the plot? Why was Antonov returned to prison etc. Mr. Boyan Traykov also comments on the meeting between Pope John Paul II and Agca.

U.S. INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN 'CONDEMNED'

AU261635 Sofia BTA in English 1515 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Sofia, April 26 (BTA) -- The revolutionary process in Afghanistan is irreversible. The Afghan people have true and reliable friends and any attempts at talking to them in the language of force are lacking any meaning, emphasized Mr Stoyan Karadzhov, chairman of the Central Control and Audit Commission of the BCP here today.

He spoke at the meeting held here to commemorate the anniversary of the victory of the April revolution in Afghanistan, at which yet another expression was given of the Bulgarian people's solidarity with the struggle of the Afghan people to defend the revolutionary reforms, and Bulgaria's backing to their efforts to build the new just society was reaffirmed.

Underlining the political and social changes which have set in Afghanistan, the successful resolving of that country's complicated problems to do away with the hard heritage of the past, Mr Stoyan Karadzhov said: "Certain circles in the Western countries and the reaction cannot reconcile with the successes of the Afghan April revolution and its gains which attest to its irreversible nature." He condemned the intervention of the U.S. imperialism and its allies in Afghanistan's internal affairs thus helping the escalation of the undeclared war on that country.

Mr Stoyan Karadzhov elaborated on extending and deepening the fraternal relations of Afghanistan's People's Democratic Party and government with the parties and governments of the socialist community countries, in the first place with the CPSU and the Soviet Government.

ALGERIA'S PRESIDENT ON OFFICIAL, FRIENDLY VISIT

Visit Previewed

LD251758 Prague CTK in English 1640 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Prague, [no date as received] (CTK) -- Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and secretary-general of the party National Liberation Front (FLN), will arrive here Thursday on an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia. The visit will take place at the invitation of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and president of Czechoslovakia.

Relations of friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Algeria date from the period of the Algerian people's struggle for national independence in 1954-1962. The official friendly visit of Algerian president and FLN Secretary-General Chadli Benjedid to Czechoslovakia becomes a climax in the relations between the two countries. They are united by the joint effort to preserve world peace and install international cooperation, which also characterizes cooperation between the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Algerian National Liberation Front.

This was documented by the visits of a Czechoslovak party and government delegation, headed by party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak, in 1972, and of a Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee delegation led by its Secretary Jindrich Polednik, to Algeria in December 1981.

In 1979, an official Czechoslovak delegation headed by Communist Party Secretary Mikulas Beno attended the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the start of the Algerian people's struggle for independence. In February 1981, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek sent to Algeria. Parliamentary contacts are significant. A delegation of the Algerian National Assembly, led by its Chairman Rabah Bitat, visited Czechoslovakia in April 1980 and in October 1981 a delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, headed by its Chairman Alois Indra, went to Algeria. Conditions for the promotion of bilateral cooperation were created by the talks of Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal in Algeria in October 1982.

At present, trade contacts are based on a 1976 long-term trade agreement. Czechoslovakia exports to Algeria mainly technological equipment, lorries, medical equipment, rolled material, and other industrial and consumer goods. Algerian exports consist mostly of iron ore, raw phosphates, zinc, mercury and wine. The 7th session of the Czechoslovak-Algerian Mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific Technological Cooperation in Algiers earlier this month laid stress mainly on the expansion of mutual trade this and next year.

A result of the expansion of economic cooperation is a footwear plant at Sidi-Bel-Abbes, a long-wave transmitter at Tipasa, a power station at Skikda, and other projects in which Czechoslovak enterprises assisted. 400 Czechoslovak experts work in Algeria on the basis of an agreement on scientific-technological cooperation.

Cultural contacts are developing on the basis of a 1964 agreement on cultural cooperation. Days of Algerian film have been held in Czechoslovakia and a week of Czechoslovak cinematography took place in Algeria in October 1981. Czechoslovak music, folk song and dance and puppet groups have given performances in the north African republic. Since 1965, a Prague-Algiers friendship week has been held alternately in the two capitals each year.

Arrives in Prague

LD261040 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] At the invitation of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the Republic, Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic and general secretary of the party of the FLN arrived in Prague today for an official friendly visit.

Husak Receives Bendjedid

LD261219 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, met at Prague Castle the president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and general secretary of the FLN Party, Chadli Bendjedid, who arrived by air today for an official friendly visit in Czechoslovakia. The meeting took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Working Talks Held

LD262127 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] During the radio news we have received a report that official talks began at Prague Castle this afternoon between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and secretary general of the National Liberation Front Party.

Taking part on the Czechoslovak side were Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, and Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade, and on the Algerian side Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the FLN Central Committee Politubro and minister of foreign affairs; Said Ait-Messaoudene, member of the party Central Committee and minister of light industry. The ambassadors of both countries, Jan Zizka and Noureddine Delleci, and other Czechoslovak and Algerian officials were also present.

Gustav Husak and Chadli Bendjedid informed each other about the political and economic situation in their countries and about the goals of their further development. In evaluating Czechoslovak-Algerian relations, they stated with satisfaction that mutual cooperation founded on the bases of equality and mutual benefit is successfully developing. They also expressed the conviction that wider possibilities still exist for its further development, particularly in the economic sphere. They confirmed the interest and determination to continue to deepen and widen Czechoslovak-Algerian cooperation in all areas for the benefit of the nations of both countries.

Both representatives also exchanged views on the current questions of the international situation. They expressed deep concern about the dangerous exacerbation of international relations in Europe, Africa, the Near East, and Latin America. They expressed the conviction about the urgent need for effective measures aiming at averting the threat of war, halting the arms race, detente, and the development of constructive international cooperation. In this context, the importance of the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries was assessed. The two statesmen emphasized that the strengthening of peace requires a solution to the areas of crisis in the world. They drew attention to the essential need to resolutely counter the efforts of international imperialism to put economic pressure on nonaligned states and to interfere in their internal affairs.

The creation of economic conditions for their free political and economic development has special importance. The role of the Nonaligned Movement was stressed as a significant factor of international development.

During the afternoon, talks took place between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and Chadli Bendjedid, the Algerian president and secretary general of the FLN. The course of the talks confirmed that the visit of Chadli Bendjedid to Czechoslovakia constitutes an important stimulus and a new step toward further development of Czechoslovak-Algerian relations. Members of the entourage of the two statesmen took part in the working talks.

Husak Awards Bendjedid

LD262056 Prague CTK in English 2012 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Prague [no date as received] (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak presented the Order of the White Lion, 1st Class With Chain, to Algerian President and FLN General Secretary Chadli Benjedid here on Thursday.

Gustav Husak appreciated Chadli Benjedid's merits in promoting cooperation and friendship between Algeria and Czechoslovakia, adding that the award is an expression of respect for his important part in the liberation struggle of the Algerian people and in the construction of a new, democratic Algeria.

Chadli Bendjedid expressed gratitude for the high distinction which, he said, was an expression of respect and love for the Algerian people. He stressed the importance of continuous development of friendship and cooperation between Algeria and Czechoslovakia. The ceremony was attended by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and other Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium members.

Visit to National Memorial

LD271048 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, and general secretary of the FLN, opened the second day of his official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia with a commemorative ceremony in the National Memorial on Zizkov Hill in Prague. The Algerian statesman was accompanied by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs.

By the national memorial, the esteemed guest and his entourage were awaited by Miloslav Blahnik, first deputy minister of national defense; Jan Kova, first deputy federal minister of interior; representatives of the capital City of Prague; and other personalities.

To the tunes of a funeral march, Chadli Bendjedid laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown warrior. With a bouquet he honored the memory of the outstanding representative of the CPCZ and the international communist movement, Klement Gottwald. Before leaving the national memorial he signed the book of visitors.

BILAK HOLDS TALKS WITH FRG POLITICIAN BAHR

LD262206 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Egon Bahr, member of the Presidium of the SPD.

In the conversation, which took place in a constructive atmosphere, important questions of the current development of international relations were discussed. The need for practical steps for removing the threat of nuclear war, the end of armament and for disarmament, for the continuation of a policy of international detente, and the preservation of peace was emphasized in particular. Questions of cooperation between the CPCZ and the SPD were also evaluated at the talks, and mutual interest in their continuation and usefulness was emphasized.

Discusses Geneva Arms Talks

LD261726 Hamburg DPA in German 1614 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Prague, 26 Apr (DPA) -- SPD Executive Committee member Egon Bahr has put forward his views about a "security partnership" between the West and East in Prague. He had "noted," he told DPA today, that there are the same fears in the East and in the West. Deployment has "not been welcomed with open arms on either side."

In a 3-hour talk with CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, Bahr was extensively informed about the Budapest meeting of the Warsaw Pact's foreign ministers. He learned that this meeting produced "new nuances" on the question of how the Geneva negotiations could be resumed. These "nuances" have not yet been taken up by the West, "at least officially." In Bahr's view, they consist of the fact that Moscow is "apparently gradually coming round to the view" that the "basically correct demand for restoration of the situation prior to deployment in the West is not realistic, and that a stop to deployment -- which Moscow is also fundamentally ready to agree to -- would bring some movement into the bogged-down negotiations." Nevertheless, he expects "no breakthrough" before the U.S. presidential elections in November.

Egon Bahr also had a long talk today with Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee Vasil Bilak, and with leading members of the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry.

1985 CHRISTIAN PEACE ASSEMBLY PREPARATIONS NOTED

AU251101 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] Prague, 19 Apr (CTK) -- Matej Lucan, CSSR deputy premier, received this Thursday [19 April] in Prague Bishop Karoly Toth, president of the Christian Peace Conference, who briefed him on the sessionof the Sixth All-Christian Peace Assembly, which is being prepared and which will be held next year in Prague. The reception was attended by Lubomir Mirejovsky, secretary general of the Christian Peace Conference, and by Vladimir Janku, head of the CSSR Government's Secretariat for Church Matters.

HUSAK ADDRESS AT CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

AU260940 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Apr 84 p 1

[Closing speech delivered by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, at the 10th session of the CPCZ Central Committee in Prague on 18 April]

[Text] We shall now acquaint you with a substantial part of the final speech delivered by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at the 10th session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

In the opening passage of his winding up speech, Comrade Gustav Husak singled out the great importance of the 10th session of the CPCZ Central Committee and the conclusions it has adopted. He appreciated the unanimous support given to the proposals submitted by the Presidium and the critical and constructive spirit of the debate. The valuable suggestion voiced during it must be fully utilized in future work. He also voiced thanks for the confidence expressed in the Presidium and Secretariat of the Central Committee by approving the report on their activities since the ninth session:

The main content of the party's activity is the consistent implementation of the line set by the 16th congress. At individual sessions of the Central Committee, resolutions of the congress for individual areas are gradually worked out. Questions concerning the party, foreign policy questions, agriculture, the work of the national committees, the improvement of the quality of services, scientific and technological development, and other questions were discussed. The Central Committee is systematically concerning itself with the promotion of the intensification and effectiveness of the national economy.

An important segment in this course has been the discussion of the development of engineering, electrotechnical industry, and metallurgy at the current 10th session of the CPCZ Central Committee. The conclusions that the Central Committee has adopted in regard to the individual areas have long-term application. It is necessary to work with them systematically, return to them continually, and to control their implementation consistently.

This course ensures enduring continuity in the party's policy and activity. It lies in us concentrating the strength and energy of the Communists and all the people on the basis of the positive results we have achieved, on the previously unresolved problems, on the key tasks of the present and new demands, which the implementation of congressional resolutions place before us.

Comrade Husak went on to concern himself with the current situation in the party and society for which a creative, working atmosphere is characteristic:

We are entering an important period. The Seventh 5-Year Plan is coming to a close and work is getting under way on the preparation of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. In the remaining 2 years we must work in such a way to be able to come to the 17th party congress with a good balance sheet on the social and economic development with the fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the tasks in all remaining sectors.

As the 10th session of the Central Committee confirmed, we have good prerequisites for it, which we must fully utilize.

A report on the results of the membership meetings of the primary organizations held at the beginning of the current year was submitted to the Central Committee. Their course was confirmed that our party is solid and united and that it fully supports the policy and course of action taken by the Central Committee. Its ability to take actions is growing, the style and methods of its activity are improving, although there still exist no small differences in the standard of work between individual organizations, and many things must still be improved. The social and age composition of the party is developing positively, as confirmed by figures received by members and alternate members of the Central Committee. Overall we can say that the party is up to the level of the current tasks, guiding itself consistently in its activity by Leninist norms. Practice is confirming the correctness of its policy. This is why its authority within our society is growing and its links with the people are deepening.

We can also assess the internal political situation as a good one, said Comrade Gustav Husak. The unity of the people is being strengthened, as are relations between the nations and nationalities of our country. The role of the National Front and the activity of all its components is growing. The vast majority of our people fully support the internal and foreign policy of the party, National Front and the socialist state. Attempts by some individuals or isolated groups, who represent no one apart from their foreign patrons, to speak out have not found any response among our people.

The fact that the dynamism of the development of the national economy has been restored last year is of a special significance. The faster economic growth was achieved on the basis of intensification coupled with the improvement of qualitative indicators and the strengthening of both the internal and external economic equilibrium. The attained results made it possible to further stabilize supplies for the home market, in particular of foodstuffs, and to successfully implement the directive of the 16th congress on the maintenance and the improvement of the quality of the attained living standards and social guarantees of the people in accordance with the possibilities created. We continue to regard the consistent realization of this requirement as our prime task.

In the complicated conditions of the present-day world, such results are neither to be taken for granted nor were they easy to achieve. In order to maintain this positive development in the future, it is necessary to make a full use of the experiences which we have achieved during the past year in mobilizing reserves in the economy, to further intensify the positive trends, and to strive to give them an enduring character.

While the development has been positive overall, problems and shortcomings exist in many sectors. We are concerning ourselves with them openly at the individual sessions of the Central Committee as well as on other occasions. We are mobilizing the strength of the party and society to overcome them. We are succeeding better in some sectors while remedies are implemented still slowly in others. It is, for instance, necessary to progress with much greater vigor in improving services so that people would truly feel the positive contribution of the measures we have adopted in this respect. It is not possible to also reckon in the future that developments will proceed without difficulties and obstacles. If we disregard shortcomings caused by the behavior and attitude of people, we must take into consideration that the very dialectics of the mobility of the socialist society carries with itself the necessity to continuously strive to overcome the given state and to attain a higher stage of social development. This will never succeed without a struggle against routine and inertia, without the continuous struggle for the new.

For the revolutionary, Marxist party, as Lenin stressed, the basic method and engine of proceeding forward is criticism and self-criticism. This is why we are paying systematic attention to its development. Everywhere, without overlooking good results, we are countering manifestations of self-satisfaction and asserting the principle of critical thoroughness in assessing work people, and everything we have achieved.

When analyzing the international situation, the struggle for the preservation of peace, thwarting the aggressive designs of American imperialism and the forces supporting it, remains the central issue. The feverish arms buildup, which it has unleashed in the interest of increasing the profits of the American military-industrial complex and in a attempt to attain military superiority and domination over the world, is encountering an ever growing opposition.

The Soviet Union and the socialist states will never permit in the interest of peace, security of nations, as well as their own security, the American imperialism to succeed in reversing the balance of power in the world, carrying out its plans for world domination and halting the progress of history. In keeping with its peace policy and being conscious of its responsibility for the fate of mankind, the Soviet Union is striving to bring about on the basis of equality and equal security the halting and limitation of armaments, particularly nuclear armaments, to eliminate the threat of a nuclear war and bring about a turn in the development of international situation -- a return to the policy of detente and the settling of international problems on the basis of constructive negotiations.

Recall the peace proposals that had been contained in the declaration of the Warsaw Treaty states adopted a year and a half ago in Prague Castle. New Soviet initiatives and proposals submitted by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other Soviet representatives, which we fully support, show important alternatives to resolve the current international problems. Their adoption is, however, meeting with the opposition of the United States, which despite all its peace rhetoric, is not willing to conduct honorable and business-like negotiations, constantly endeavoring to gain one-sided advantages at the expense of others, as it is especially apparent in the question of the deployment of the medium-range missiles in Europe. Czechoslovakia is fully sharing in the coordinated effort of the socialist countries to bring about a relaxation in international tension, a restoration of normal relations, and mutual advantages in international cooperation.

We are willing to cooperate on an equal basis with all countries that are interested in doing this. Despite all the complexity of the international situation, we shall not allow ourselves to be diverted from our constructive work. We believe that the relaxation of international tension will eventually assert itself. In view of the risks posed by international developments, we shall, however, continue to devote appropriate attention to strengthening our defense capabilities, reinforcing our alliance ties with the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty states in which we see the main guarantee of our security.

I want to talk about the three basic ranges of questions that the 10th session of the Central Committee discussed. The first was the updating of the national economic plan for the current year; the second one concerned the tasks facing the engineering and metallurgical complex; and the third one concerned the preparations of the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army.

As far as the plan for the current year is concerned, Comrade Husak said, we are proceeding from the knowledge verified by last year's experiences that the accumulated strength and resources make it possible to develop the national economy both in the current and next year at a faster pace. It would be a mistake and would damage us if we did not make use of these possibilities. There is no reason, in view of the overfulfillment of the plan in 1983, when only fulfillment was anticipated, why the plan for the current year should have in reality a lower growth rate than set by the ninth session of the party's Central Committee. This applies more so because, as is shown, the path of intensification, on which we have consistently embarked since the beginning of the eighties makes possible a faster growth rate than originally envisaged.

The purpose of the measures adopted and which have been justified in detail in the Presidium report is to create conditions for a better satisfaction of the needs of our society and people, to contribute to the further consolidation of the economic equilibrium, to the overall fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the creation of a favorable starting base for the Eighth 5-Year Plan, and thereby for the entire social and economic development in the second half of the eighties.

The tasks set out are realistic. Their implementation will, however, call for more effective management, work of better quality, and a responsible political approach. It is of great importance that the Central Committee has confirmed and by its authority has given its support to the adopted measures, which must now be quickly put into practice, without delay and loss of time.

People sometimes ask why are we placing before ourselves ever higher tasks. The answer is a simple one: This is because life itself does not stand still. The needs of society and demands on increasing material and cultural standards of people grow continuously. We also have to exert ever greater effort in order to be able to stay abreast with the rapid development of science and technology in the world, and this the more so because our economy depends to a large extent on the effectiveness of our exports.

If we want to succeed there is no other way but to proceed forward even more quickly.

I am concerned with the key position and responsibility of engineering, and the electrotechnical and metallurgical industry, for the technological and economic development of the entire national economy. Their share and role as the mainstay of the dynamism of our economy will grow further. This is why the requirement of intensification, effectiveness, and rapid pace of scientific and technological development has an especially great urgency for them. Even after the eighth session of the CPCZ Central Committee, we cannot be satisfied in this respect. Although there exist positive examples the issue is that of an accelerated progress along the entire front. Everything good that workers, technicians, graduate engineers, and scientists have achieved in engineering, electrotechnical industry, and in metallurgy, deserves full appreciation. The needs of our society and competition with the world at large, however, do not allow us to be satisfied with this alone. This is why the Central Committee has raised with such urgency as the issue of the day questions such as further increasing the quality and level of the engineering production, the improvement of its structure, a more vigorous application of progressive technologies, the speeding up of the development of microelectronics, and the electronization of the national economy. The collective of the workers of the engineering and metallurgical complex has both the necessary material prerequisites and the required knowledge and experiences to successfully fulfill the tasks set out by the 10th session of the CPCZ Central Committee. From the engineering ministers and general directors of production-economic units of these sectors, who are present at the Central Committee meeting, we expect that they will set about to fulfilling them with the awareness that key tasks of the social and economic development of the entire society are at issue.

We have adopted good resolutions. They are binding for all Communists irrespective of which section he works in. In governments, ministeries, production-economic units and enterprises, just as in party bodies and organizations, it is now necessary to consistently work them out, to begin without delay to put them into practice, and to thoroughly monitor their fulfillment. In the end, practice verifies the correctness of our intentions and our entire activity. It is necessary to consistently stress that the requirements of raise quality, increase efficiency, achieve rationalization of the consumption of fuel, energy, metals, and other raw and auxiliary materials, to improve the range of output, to fulfill and increase the effectiveness of exports about which we have been talking here in connection with the engineering and metallurgical complex fully apply also to all other branches.

The state of affairs ought to be analyzed everywhere and concrete measures are to be adopted for their improvement in the given situation.

In connection with the improvement of the standard of management and planning of the national economy, the basis of gained experience intensive work is carried out on the further proposals for the advancement of the set of measures for the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

It is necessary to continue improving the operation of the economic mechanism, to improve the efficiency of the impact of economic tools, and to achieve greater flexibility and initiative on all levels of management. Relevant proposals will be put forward to the Central Committee.

Direct management is maintaining and undoubtedly will maintain also in the future an irreplaceable importance. We have good but also bad examples of its standard. For example, last year and also in the first quarter of this year, approximately 20 percent of enterprises did not fulfill the planned tasks of production. On some occasions objective factors might be at work, but in deeper analysis it is shown on almost every occasion that the great majority of shortcomings result from poor managerial work.

The fact that on more than one occasion these are enterprises which do not fulfill their tasks on a long-term basis is also not a good testimonial for the managerial activity of relevant ministers and directors general. Party bodies, which should not replace state and economic bodies, do pay greater attention to this fact, but they must also take into consideration the effectiveness and further improvement of their organizational, cadre, and control activity. Great attention ought to be paid to strengthening the degree of organizing, improving the state, planning, and work discipline on all levels and spheres.

Substantially stricter order ought to be introduced into statistics and accounting. Speculative tendencies at enterprises ought not to be tolerated and consistent consequences ought to be drawn from all such cases. The demand for a high standard of discipline is valid for everybody, but in this respect as well it is above all the managerial bodies who ought to be an example.

Strengthening order and discipline, struggle against all displays of speculation, and violation of socialist principles is a permanent task. Its violation causes not only considerable material damage, but also social and moral damage. Therefore, we have to implement the adopted measures more consistently.

Demanding tasks of the current times require that more attention be paid to the quality and effectiveness of political and organizational work. All our achievements are above all the result of the work with people, Communists and noncommunists, with all honest people in our homeland. Therefore, it is so important that people always know, correctly understand and support our measures, and take an active part in their implementation. This care is not only the affair of party or trade union organizations, but of all leading workers, every Communist, whatever his office. An inseparable part of developing mass political work is to carefully listen to the view of the working people, to regularly consult them, and to rely on their experience.

A great stimulus for developing ideological-educational work is the coming 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national-liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak peoples and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army. We shall recall great ideals and famous traditions from which it grew and on which our socialist presence is based. The majority of the people in our country nowadays have no direct experience and know only from hearsay what fascism and war were, what struggle had to be waged, and how many sacrifices had to be made for the restoration of national freedom and state independence, for securing social justice and for a new position of the working man in society.

With the lapse of time, these values, which are the basis of our society, might seem to some people to be absolutely a matter of course. This is easy to understand, but we cannot be satisfied with this state of affairs. Therefore, it is becoming so important to explain to the people, patiently and convincingly, the real content and deep meaning of these revolutionary achievements. We shall never do enough explaining of the importance of the alliance with the USSR for a life in peace and the socialist future of our country, how deep changes in the position and rights of the working man are brought by socialism in comparison to the pre-Munich republic and current days of capitalism, the importance of the Marxist-Leninist party and its leading role in the society for securing living and social guarantees for the people.

Although we can assess overall the current situation as positive, we must not forget for one moment that foreign propaganda is striving to act against us by all means and methods, and create unrest and insecurity. For this aim, it is trying to misuse every weakness in our work, as well as problems which are a part of objective development. For example, it is trying to misuse religious feelings, although it is generally known that in our country the freedom of religious faith is guaranteed by the Constitution and its implementation in practice is fully ensured. We have no interest whatsoever that the current situation is changed either from the viewpoint of the state or of the believers. However, we shall not permit the violation of our laws.

Inimical propaganda is also trying to pass itself off as a defender of human rights, but it is silent about the fact that it is exactly in the bourgeois states where the most basic rights of existence of people are trampled on daily on a mass basis, as is shown by enormous unemployment and the struggle of the working people against impoverishment.

Inimical propaganda is trying in the same way to inflame national issues, instigate nationalism, and anti-Sovietism, and misuse ecological problems which we have to cope with like all other industrial countries in Europe. Every lie, every fabrication is good enough for it to slander socialism and the work of the Czechoslovak peoples. Therefore, it will be right to use the coming anniversaries to further strengthen the socialist awareness of the working people, deepen their national pride, their pride in the socialist system, trust in its advantages and prospects, and their internationalist feelings and warm relations toward the USSR.

They are also a stimulus for further advancement of work initiatives for millions of our people, for developing a creative activity of work collectives, for expanding the movement of brigades of socialist labor and other progressive forms of involvement of the working people.

The socialist pledges have already been adopted by a number of work collectives, and in all spheres of the national economy, in all areas of the life of our society, their example will find the greatest possible number of followers. The advancement of working and social initiative, of socialist competition, represent a great social force which we have to fully develop in the interest of successful fulfillment of the program of the 16th congress in all areas.

The press, and the participants of this session of the Central Committee mentioned the 15th anniversary of the April session of the CPCZ Central Committee in 1969. The indisputable achievements scored in the last 15 years are a result of collective work of the whole party, of millions of working people, who adopted its policy as its own and are selflessly implementing it.

The basic lesson that we have learned from the last 15 years is to also secure in the future the flourishment of our homeland and the happy life of our nations, our people, by a consistent implementation of Marxist-Leninist policy. This is the purpose of all our work.

CPSL CC HEARS REPORT ON S&T, METALS INDUSTRY

LD261712 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The CPSL Central Committee is in session in Bratislava today.

Present at the session is Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. Also present are members of the CPSL Central Control and Auditing Commission, heads of departments of the CPSL Central Committee, secretaries of the regional committees, and of the party's city committee for industry in Bratislava, representatives of the Slovak National Council, the Slovak government, the Central Committee of the National Front of the Slovak Socialist Republic, the Slovak Trade Union Council, and the Socialist Youth Union, chairmen of the regional national committees, general directors of production economic units, and other guests.

The deliberations were opened by Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

After the election of working commissions, Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, delivered a report of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium on tasks and development of engineering, electroengineering, and metallurgy after the 16th CPCZ Congress in Slovakia based on the resolutions of the 10th session of the CPCZ Central Committee. The report made a critical analysis of the results of the development of these spheres to date, their contribution to the reinforcement of the economic potential of the Slovak Socialist Republic and the unified Czechoslovak economy, and current and future tasks.

In connection with the key position of machinery, electroengineering and metallurgy in the process of intensification of the national economy, the need for consistent implementation of the structural changes in production was particularly emphasized. In this process, all opportunities for mutually advantageous international cooperation and specialization with socialist countries, especially with the USSR, should be used with initiative and in the correct industrial sense [prumyslove]. The report stressed not only that the demands for energy made by these industries' production must be reduced, but also a contribution must be made to the entire process of rationalization of fuel and energy by producing instruments for measuring and regulation and by producing equipment that can utilize nontraditional and non-waste types of energy.

Then the contribution of the scientific-technological base in these industries to increasing the quality and effectiveness of the tasks was assessed, the report noted that in spite of many positive results the current state of utilization of the latest findings does not fully correspond to the current needs of intensive economic development.

In conclusion, Comrade Hruskovic stressed that the immediate task was to mobilize and activate all working people for the successful fulfillment and also overfulfillment in desirable directions of the planned tasks according to the declaration of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front, and of the CSSR Government on the occasion of 40th anniversary of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak peoples and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army.

HOFFMANN SPEAKS AT END OF TU-GOVERNMENT MEETING

LD260047 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Heroes of socialist labor met representatives of the Central Council of Trade Unions and the Federal Government in Prague today. (?Twenty-five) people spoke in the discussion, emphasizing that they will dedicate all their power and abilities in the interest of the CPCZ economic and social program and for strengthening the defense capability of our country. The heroes of socialist labor unanimously approved an appeal to Czechoslovak workers.

In his closing speech, Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, praised the relevance and usefulness of the discussion speeches. He called on those present to take the constructive spirit of the meeting to their work places so that the declaration of the party Central Committee, the National Front Central Committee, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and the Federal Government, on this 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of our people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army, will draw a response from all workers for the benefit of our people, socialism, and peace.

POLEDNIK ATTENDS WEST BOHEMIAN PARTY COMMITTEE

LD270430 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] The West Bohemian regional party committee is dealing today with the report of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee on deepening the care for the young generation. Present at the session is Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

BRIEFS

NEW USSR AMBASSADOR -- The USSR: The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet has appointed Viktor Lomakin the ambassador of the USSR in Czechoslovakia. Viktor Lomakin was born in 1926. He has rich experience of state and party work. Since 1969, he was the first secretary of maritime regional committee of the CPSU. The Supreme Soviet Deputy Viktor Lomakin is a bearer of the title Hero of Socialist Labor. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 26 Apr 84 LD]

FISCHER MEETS AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT, COUNTERPART

LD261934 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1721 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Vienna, 26 Apr (ADN) -- Austrian Federal President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger received today GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, who arrived in Vienna today for an official visit to Austria. Oskar Fischer conveyed to Austria's head of state cordial greetings from Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker, which were equally cordially reciprocated by Dr Kirchschlaeger. The two sides expressed their satisfaction that the state visits by Erich Honecker to Austria in 1980 and by Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger to the GDR in 1983 gave a strong impetus to the mutual relations between the two countries and created a favorable basis for their further development. The president and his guest noted that relations have developed consistently and positively in the political, economic, and cultural spheres. Thus a significant contribution has been made to the efforts toward peaceful cooperation in Europe. Oskar Fischer stressed the wish of the GDR to continue to develop relations with Austria in this spirit.

The two men expressed their concern about the international situation and the intensification of the arms race. They expressed the readiness of their states to promote East-West dialogue, and to work actively for a revival of the process of detente and for an end to the arms race. In this connection Oskar Fischer referred to the proposals made by the recent meeting of the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers in Budapest, the realization of which would introduce a change for the better. He stressed the readiness of the GDR to undertake constructive cooperation with all political forces that support peace, detente, and disarmament and in so doing take account of the legitimate interests of all states. The president praised the determination of the GDR to do justice to its commitment that never again should a war emanate from German soil.

GDR ambassador to Austria, Dr Horst Grunert, and Austrian ambassador to the GDR, Dr Helmut Strasser, were present during the talk with President Kirchschlaeger.

During the afternoon the GDR minister had a detailed working talk with his host, Austrian Foreign Minister Erwin Lanc, in which experts from both sides took part. The two politicians exchanged views on international political questions, including the problems of detente, arms control, and the East-West dialogue, as well as the further development of bilateral relations. In the evening Minister Lanc gave an official dinner for his guest in the Pallavicini Palace, at which speeches were made.

WESTERN FALSE CLAIMS ON SENTENCING OF QUASSDORF

LD251733 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Berlin, 25 Apr (ADN) -- Contrary to false claims by Western media, GDR citizen Wolf Quassdorf, a construction machinery operator, was sentenced to serve a minimum of 1 year and 2 months' imprisonment by the Berlin-Pankow city borough court in accordance with Paragraph 219, section 2, subsection 1, of the Penal Code. As a GDR citizen he had sent information to the West, the content of which and the manner in which it was presented harmed the interests of the GDR.

COURTS PASS SENTENCES ON CHURCH ACTIVISTS

LD261344 Hamburg DPA in German 1221 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Frankfurt, 26 Apr (DPA) -- The International Society for Human Rights (IGFM) reported again Thursday on sentences passed on church activists in the GDR.

According to this information, Uwe Fehre, the 24-year-old heating engineer from Riesa, was sentenced to 3 years and 9 months imprisonment by the Dresden area (bezirk) court in mid-March. A sentence of 18 months imprisonment has been passed by the Leipzig-South District (kreis) court on Andreas Stock, also 24, from Leipzig on 12 April.

Fehre, married and the father of three small children, according to the IGFM, intended to help organize the peace decade in the Riesa monastery church 6 November 1983 with posters. On the preceding evening, he was arrested and has since been held in custody. Stock, most recently employed by the Evangelical Church, had previously been sentenced to 16 months imprisonment by a GDR court for attempting illegal emigration and was rearrested later because of the "Swords into slowshares" badge. The IGFM says that since October 1980, Stock has regularly applied to emigrate to his relative living in the FRG. In this connection, he visited the FRG's Permanent Mission in East Berlin on several occasions.

HONECKER AWARDS WINTER OLYMPICS ATHLETES

LD261418 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1217 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Berlin, 26 Apr (ADN) -- In recognition and tribute to their performances at the 14th Winter Olympics in Sarajevo, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, conferred honors on meritorious athletes, trainers, sports officials, and scientists and doctors connected with sport in Berlin on Thursday. At the proposed of the SED Central Committee Politburo and of the GDR Council of Ministers Presidium, the GDR State Council chairman awarded the title "Hero of Labor," the Patriotic Order of Merit, and the Banner of Labor Order. Other members of the party and state leadership were present at the ceremonial award ceremony in the State Council building.

The outstanding results of the GDR Olympic team in Sarajevo held a worthy place among the achievements of all workers in honor of the 35th anniversary of our socialist fatherland, Erich Honecker said. On behalf of the SED Centerl Committee, the State Council, and Council of Ministers, he expressed great admiration and cordial thanks to all athletes, trainers, sports experts and doctors, officials, and all helpers involved. Erich Honecker said that the GDR will continue in the future always to stand by the side of those who champion the Olympic ideals and are determined to protect them from all attacks. This is in the interests of peaceful coexistence between peoples. In view of the policy of confrontation and arms buildup, pursued by the most aggressive circles in the United States despite occasional rhetorical professions of peace, no task is more important than intensifying the struggle, together with all forces that want understanding, for mankind's most valuable possession -- peace.

BRIEFS

FRG YOUNG DEMOCRATS VISIT -- On Friday [13 April] Jochen Willerding, secretary of the FDJ Central Council, met in Berlin a delegation of the German Young Democrats of the FRG led by its deputy federal chairman, Friedheim Wachs, for an exchange of views. The central topics were problems of the youth's struggle for peace, containing the arms race, returning to detente, and consolidating international security, as well as the preparations for the 12th world festival of youth and students in 1985 in Moscow. The demand was voiced in unison to halt the stationing of new nuclear missiles in Europe and to reestablish the situation as it was before the deployment of the new U.S. first strike weapons in the FRG. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14/15 Apr 84 p 2 AU]

1983 ECONOMIC STATISTICS SHOW SLIGHT GROWTH

LD261217 Budapest MTI in English 1027 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, April 26 (MTI) -- Last year the number of Hungarian employees was close to 5 million. Fifty-six per cent of active earners were workers, 14 percent cooperative farmers, 26 per cent professionals and white-collar workers and slightly less than 4 per cent small producers and retail dealers.

Personal real incomes increased by one per cent, and the monthly average wage amounted to 4,875 forints. Per capita consumption grew 0.5 per cent at comparative prices. Meat and fish consumption reached 77 kgs, milk and dairy products 180 kgs, and eggs 320 pieces.

There were more than 2.2 million pensioners, 20.7 per cent of the population. Family allowance was paid after 2.3 million children, an increase of 170,000. Eighty-seven per cent of children of the relevant age-group attended kindergarten, and 90 per cent of primary school pupils continued their studies.

The national income was 744,000 million forints, 0.4 per cent more than in 1982 and 5.6 per cent more than in 1980.

Industrial production increased by 0.7 per cent. The workforce dropped by 2.3 per cent, and gross production per workhour rose by 4.1 per cent. The average monthly wage in the branch amounted to 4,939 forints, up by 5.2 per cent.

Because of the drought, agricultural production decreased by 3.2 per cent. The per hectare wheat yielded was 4.4 tons, about the same as the 1982 record, but the maize output fell by 1.2 tons to 5.66. The total production of slaughter animals and animal products rose from 2.2 million tons to over 2.3 million.

In 1983 there were 1,258,000 motor cars in the country, including 1,223,000 privately owned.

The retail trade turnover exceeded 440,000 million forints.

The socialist countries accounted for 52.6 per cent of import and 54.4 per cent of export. A third of overall trade was conducted with advanced capitalist states and 13 per cent with developing countries. The Soviet Union, and most important trading partner, took 30 per cent of turnover. Last year nearly 10.5 million foreign tourists visited Hungary, more than 7.5 million from socialist countries.

LAZAR GIVEN TOUR OF RADIO STATION 26 APRIL

LD262034 Budapest MTI in English 1816 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, Apr 26 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, member of the HSWP Political Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited the Hungarian radio Thursday.

President Istvan Hars gave a brief on radio work and Gyorgy Lazar discussed current social, economic and information policy issues with leading officials. The chairman of the Council of Ministers visited several new studios and was shown modern radio technology.

JARUZELSKI HOLDS TALKS WITH FDP'S MISCHNICK

AU251415 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] PAP -- Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, has received Wolfgang Mischnick, chairman of the FDP Parliamentary Group in the Bundestag, who is visiting Poland at the invitation of the SD Deputies' Club. The meeting was attended by Professor Edward Kowalczyk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the SD Central Committee. The sides discussed the current problems of the international situation and PPR-FRG relations.

W. Jaruzelski stressed that the deployment of new missiles in Western Europe has increased the danger of an armed conflict and is leading to an intensification of the arms race. Halting and reversing those dangerous trends is in the interest of all countries and nations. The premier stressed that the Polish side views with the necessary attention the FRG Government's declaration that it is willing to return to the process of normalizing relations on the basis of the treaty signed on 7 December 1970. The Polish Government persists in its view that the commitment contracted by Poland and the FRG in that treaty to the effect that they recognize and respect the territorial-political realities constitutes the basic premise for a constructive development of mutual relations.

Poland is determined to develop comprehensive relations with the FRG on the basis of that treaty and other bilateral and multilateral accords and expects that the FRG Government's declarations will be implemented in practice.

Horst Roeding, FRG ambassador in Poland, was present at the talks.

JARUZELSKI TO PAY WORKING VISIT TO USSR IN MAY

LD261808 Warsaw PAP in English 1728 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Warsaw 26 April -- At the invitation from the CPSU CC and the Soviet Government, PUWP CC First Secretary and Polish Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski will pay a working visit to the Soviet Union at the beginning of May 1984.

BEJGER RECEIVES LENINGRAD DELEGATION IN GDANSK

LD261917 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] A delegation from Leningrad has arrived in Gdansk. Soviet guests met with Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the voivodship party committee. The members of the delegation will take part in the May Day celebrations and will visit the Lenin Shipyard at Gdansk.

GDR DEPUTY PREMIER MEETS WITH JARUZELSKI

LD261328 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski has received GDR Deputy Premier Gerhard Weiss who is staying in Warsaw in connection with the 19th session of the Polish-GDR Committee of Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

The implementation of the decisions made during the GDR party and state delegation's visit to Poland was discussed. Problems concerning specialization and cooperation in production and possibilities of joint ventures aimed at reducing the countries' dependence on imports from capitalist countries were also discussed.

SEJM SESSION OPENS, JARUZELSKI PRESENT

LD261118 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The Sejm has been deliberating since 1000. Over now to the Sejm building. Our reporter says that the deliberations are currently taking place in the plenary hall:

Good day, ladies and gentlemen. Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski are in the debating hall. The deliberations were opened by Sejm Speaker Stanislaw Gucwa.

The Council of State's report on the completed term of office of the people's councils and the preparations for the new term was presented by the chairman of the Council of State, Professor Henryk Jablonski. He stated that the end of the term of office of the representative bodies of the local authorities on 23 March, the already imminent election date and the coming into force of new legal regulations on the system of people's councils and local self-government marked the beginning of a higher stage in the democratic transformations in one of the most important areas of the life of our society, which affected all citizens. Referring to the recent sessions of the councils, which recently ended, Henryk Jablonski stated that they were devoted to making an honest balance of work, bringing out all the fundamental achievements, but not concealing the flaws, shortcomings and errors. The conclusions emerging from the rich experiences of recent years of the outgoing councils were thus being handed on to their successors, to use in the considerably better conditions, created by the new act on the system of people's councils and local self-government and by the general political climate. The newly-elected councils, equipped with extended powers and means of action, should become an important factor in consolidating democracy in our country. On 17 June we must elect people who are resourceful, ambitious, wise and really in charge, Henryk Jablonski said, so that the system of people's councils and local self-government can operate properly and show all the good points of the new legal regulations.

After the reports of the Council of State, representatives of deputies' clubs and circles rose to speak. Sylwester Zawadzki, speaking on behalf of the parliamentary PZPR, said that the bill on the system of people's councils and local self-governments undoubtedly opens a new era in their activities. It broadens their field of activity into all spheres essential for the population of the region in question and ensures independence of the councils as the administrator of the region.

Subsequently, Deputy Edward Harasim of the parliamentary ZSL, speaking about the most important experiences and conclusions of the past activity of people's councils, stressed that they are authorities above all, and as such must be a school of thinking in terms of state, that is in terms of combining all-social interests, all-national interests with local interests. Deputy Jerzy Jozwiak spoke on behalf of the parliamentary SD. He said that the parliamentary SD shares the views and opinions including in the report presented by the chairman of the Council of State. Stressing that appropriate actions aimed at implementing the legislative definition have already been undertaken. The deputy emphasized that social acceptance of people's councils is a necessary condition of their effectivenss in the new term of office.

Cultural Issues Discussed

LD262230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Unidentified correspondent's report from Polish Sejm session]

[Excerpts] Good afternoon. After the reports of Sejm commissions on the government bill on the popularization of culture and on rights and duties of employees working in the dissemination of culture which was presented by Krystyna Marszalek-Klynczyc a discussion started in the Sejm Hall. Deputy Mieczyslaw Rog-Swiostek, speaking on behalf of the parliamentary PZPR, said that the bill will undoubtedly be remembered as one of those legal acts that constitute a very important addition to the reformatory work of the Sejm in recent years. It is a significant stage in the continuation of previous decisions about founding the cultural fund and the National Council of Culture but also it ought to become a significant step onthe path of the realization of the unity between the popularization of culture and a historical process of development of socialist social relations.

The ZSL parliamentary group, Jerzy Grzybczak said, sees the bill as a great chance for further democratization in the sphere of people's access to achievements of culture and creating conditions for better satisfying cultural needs of all milieux.

On behalf of the SD parliamentary group Jozef Rozanski expressed its support for the bill on the popularization of culture. The particular attention of the SD has been aroused by the popularization of culture from the point of view of creating conditions in which the public as a whole could have access to cultural achievements.

Deputy Halina Auderska, speaking about a difficult task of popularizing achievements of culture, said that our cultural activity must be genuine, rich and Polish in spirit and free from foreign influences.

Then Deputy Adolf Piszczak drew attention to the role of industrial enterprises in the popularization of cultures.

After a lunch break, which is drawing to an end now, discussion of the bill will resume.

Bills Adopted

LD262235 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Today's Sejm session lasted almost 11 hours. Mieczyslaw Marciniak, our parliamentary correspondent, listened in on the debates and we now go over to him:

During today's Sejm session two basic issues took shape: The Council of State's report on the last term of office of the people's councils and the preparations for the new term of office of people's councils, presented by Henryk Jablonski and accepted by the chamber; and the adoption of the act on dissemination of culture and on the rights and duties of workers of dissemination of culture. The deputies' debate revolved primarily round these two issues. The Sejm also adopted an act instituting a medal commemorating 40 years of People's Poland and amended two acts: on inventions and on the population census and personal identity cards. The Sejm ended its 49th session at about 2050.

ECONOMIC RELATIONS MEMORANDUM DISTRIBUTED

LD261506 Warsaw PAP in English 1403 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Warsaw 26 April -- In the Ministry of Foreign Affairs here today representatives of foreign diplomatic missions accredited to Poland were handed a memorandum on building confidence in international economic relations.

It is connected with the known Polish initiative in this respect and the resolution adopted on December 23, 1983 by the United Nations' General Assembly. Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz handed the memorandum to ambassadors, and head of studies and programming department at the Foreign Ministry, Slawomir Dabrowa -- to charge d'affaires.

Following is the full text of the memorandum:

1. On 20 December 1983 the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution 38/196 sponsored by the Polish People's Republic on (?confidence-building) in international economic relations". The resolution underlines the need to protect economic cooperation against adverse impact of international political tensions and the importance of consolidating trust in economic relations for increased reliability and stability of such relations. It requests the secretary general to consult all states and appropriate UN organs and organizations' as to the scope of possible confidence-building measures, which might lead to promotion and acceleration of international economic cooperation. The secretary general is to report on his findings to the General Assembly at its 39th session through the Economic and Social Council.

2. The adoption of that resolution is an expression of international acceptance of Poland's initiative on economic confidence-building measures presented on the forum of the ECE and in the UN General Assembly. The Polish initiative has won support of the 32nd Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs and was noted with interest at meetings of the GATT and the Inter-Parliamentary Union. The question of economic confidence-building has also found a reflection in resolution 37/249, "Long-term Trends in Economic Development", adopted by the UN General Assembly on 21 December 1982.

3. Poland's initiative emanates from a number of tendencies:

First -- Growing destabilization of international economic relations is observed, opposition against their restructuring on a just, equal and democratic basis still persists as well as a visible distrust in mutual relations, including the dialogue on economic matters.

Second -- Economic relations between states undergo detrimental politicization, the cases of resorting to economic coercion to attain political goals multiple, and the range of such measures is being extended.

Third -- There is a visible trend among states, especially the developing ones, to increase economic security, in particular its vital constituent part -- the security of international economic cooperation. This trend stands in contrast with the growing practice of resorting to economic restrictions and using economic superiority to attain political goals.

All this points to the need to extend confidence-building measures onto the economic sphere to supplement those discussed at present in Europe and in the world in the military and political fields.

4. The paramount objective of the initiative concerning economic confidence-building among nations is the protection of economic relations against growing tensions in international political relations to secure greater stability of international economic cooperation among states and to impart to it a long-term dimension.

Poland, together with other socialist states, expressed its position in the joint statement of socialist states at the 38th session of the United Nations General Assembly on the restructuring of international relations on a just, equal and democratic basis. It is advocated in the statement to strengthen the confidence of economic relations between states and the expansion by every possible means of business-like cooperation in the spheres of trade, industry, agriculture, science and technology, without any kind of discrimination.

Proliferation of political tensions to the sphere of economic cooperation undermines the established bonds and hampers the development of new ones, introducing an additional, politically motivated, and thus hardly foreseeable, element of uncertainty and instability in that sphere. This phenomenon reduces the potential benefits from expansion of international division of labour and hampers the shift of factors of production between states and regions, and can add to the emergence of autarchic trends. Cooperation calls for trust and stability, so a risk of an abrupt termination of that cooperation constitutes a highly destablizing factor.

5. The first step in the realization of the initiative might consist in abandoning the practice of raising new barriers of non-economic origin for economic cooperation. Existing barriers should be gradually abolished.

The next move might be a shift from "protective interventionism" of the state towards the economic cooperation to "promotional interventionism" in this regard. This should be expressed in exerting influence through governments on economic subjects operating in their respective countries to respect principles and customs of international economic cooperation they had accepted and to observe the letter and the spirit of the United Nations charter in the economic sphere.

In order to increase mutual confidence among states as to their future economic projects, it is necessary to reduce, whenever possible, the level of uncertainty in the economic cooperation and mutual notification of contemplated policy changes that may affect the economy of partners. Special steps should be undertaken to extend assistance to those countries, which suffer temporary economic difficulties, to those countries, which suffer temporary economic difficulties, in particular in the field of balance of payments, e.g. by encouraging economic subjects to increase discretional imports from states suffering such hardships.

An important means of strengthening confidence in interstate economic relations would be vast, long-term productive and R and D undertakings. Such projects obviously would require a climate of confidence in mutual relations as well as certainty that government would refrain from taking decisions that might jeopardize the implementation of these projects. In turn, they themselves might become a material guarantee of stability of relations between the states-economic partners.

6. The concept of economic confidence-building aims at strengthening of security of international economic co-operation and at counteracting possible autarchic tendencies. In the situation when political tensions are transferred to economic relations, many states, in particular medium- and small-size, are reluctant to commit themselves to a wider economic co-operation being afraid that too great a dependence on importation of basic raw materials, fuels, food, semi-finished products or spare parts may expose them to political pressures, limiting the exercise of their sovereignty.

The possibility of being exposed to such external pressures can thus lead to favouring economic security and related reduction of international economic links at the expense of potential benefits derived from broad international economic co-operation. The Polish initiative has been conceived to enhance the economic security of states without being obliged to renounce this co-operation. The initiative opens up a dynamic perspective of development of economic co-operation with foreign countries.

Confidence-building in international economic relations would expedite progress in the implementation of fundamental principles that should govern these relations as contained in the charter of economic rights and duties of states.

7. The initiative aims to fill the gap between the set of rules of international economic co-operation and the order of international political relations. There are fora and instruments designed to resolving economically-conditioned disputes in economic co-operation (e.g. GATT). There are also mechanisms regulating the question of use of military force and political pressure (UN Secretary Council). However, there are no mechanisms that enable to ease and solve politically-motivated disputes in economic co-operation. The rules existing to this end are fragmentary, dispersed amongst numerous documents of various rank and status and as such hardly form a uniform, logical whole. The need to work out of comprehensive catalogue of confidence-building measures bridging the gap between the two mechanisms in question grows with the proliferation of obstacles set before international economic co-operation on political grounds.

In this context it would be worthwhile to consider in the future a possibility to elaborate at the United Nations an instrument on renunciation of the use or threat of the use of economic coercion.

8. The long-term international action concerning implementation of the resolution on confidence-building in international economic relations could proceed in the following, mutually correlated, directions:

First, efforts directed at preparation of a set practical rules and guidelines of international behaviour designed to consolidate confidence in economic relations and thus, to strengthen international economic co-operation, might be undertaken. The first step to this end could consist in the elaboration of an internationally agreed catalogue of confidence-building measures in international economic relations.

An analysis of the feasibility of implementation of such measures in the international practice, if only for experimental purpose, in major areas of economic co-operations could constitute the second group of activities.

The third field at action could be the elaboration of fundamentals of an international system of security for economic co-operation linked with the establishment of a new international economic order and regional efforts directed at the economic recovery and enhanced co-operation.

9. The Government of Poland is of the opinion that the implementation of the concept of confidence-building in international economic relations would have a positive, stimulating effect for their further growth. All groups of states and all interested in peaceful co-operation are expected to benefit. Thus, we expect that governments to whom we take the liberty of address this memorandum will submit their reply in a positive spirit to the note of the secretary-general of the United Nations and will contribute, on the forum of the United Nations and its specialized agencies to a creative development of the concept and to its gradual implementation.

CONVERGENCE ACHIEVED IN DEBT RESCHEDULING TALKS

LD261825 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] The working group from the commercial banks visiting Poland for talks has been received by Finance Minister Stanislaw Nieckarz. The talks concerned the rescheduling of our debts to these creditors which fall due for payment in the years 1984-87. According to the information we have obtained, an important convergence of the positions of the two sides has occurred during the talks, and this augurs well for the possibility of reaching initial agreement.

COMMITTEE DEFENDS GOVERNMENT PRICE INCREASES

LD262001 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] The Government Press Office has passed on for publication the texts of letters sent to Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski by the collegium of chairmen of union organizations and by the Federation of Trade Unions of employees of the metal industry and the electrical engineering industry and metal workers. It has also made available for publication the text of the stance adopted by the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs. In their letters the trade unionists expressed their dissatisfaction at the increase in the supply prices for raw and other materials, and their concern that these might cause an increase in retail prices, and thus affect the living standard of fundamental groups of society.

We read in the reply of the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs:

Government decisions causing direct or indirect changes in retail prices are considered comprehensively and scrupulously, and are made only when other solutions prove impossible. This was the manner in which the decision to increase prices this year was made. Price changes are not, however, the only factor influencing the level of the living standard. Another factor of equal importance is that of changes in the size of incomes, especially wages, and old age and other pensions. We note with regret that the average wage increase, which overall is not below the level of price increases, is not given its proper importance in the opinions submitted by the trade unions. When determining the prices policy for the current year the government took into account the anticipated increase in the public's income, the effects of the price changes last year, and the possibilities of an increase in the supply of market goods. This year's plan requires great effort and discipline and the overcoming of tensions of various kinds if it is to be realized. For if wages rise above the planned average, and if market and export production fail to achieve the level envisaged, then it will become necessary to make increases in addition to what has been planned.

The government is doing, and will continue to do, everything possible to prevent this from happening. We are of the opinion that the trade unions, in speaking out on matters connected with remuneration (?for work), and on the effects of the crisis on those who are at work, ought at the same time to take note of the existing differentials in the incomes of the individual professional groups. It is an undisputed fact that no small sector of the working class earns far above the national average. The statements of certain union organizations express surprise that the government decides on and consents to price movement shortly before the May Day celebrations and the elections to the people's councils. We share and respect the concern of the trade unionists that further social and political stabilization in our country be assured. But what other solutions could be brought into play?

To postpone price increases, despite the indisputable economic arguments, would be dishonest or a common or garden variety electoral bribe [kielbasa wyborcza]. At the Ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress serious and objective treatment of the public and expression of even the most unpleasant truths were defined as a canon for the socialist renewal of public life. Departures from these principles in the past exacted severe revenge. The current statement of the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs, and all meetings and talks with union activists held to date, follows the principle of speaking unpopular and even painful truths.

The full text of the letters from the trade union organizations and the stance of the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs will be published in tomorrow's press.

BISHOP MUSIEL: COMPROMISE IN CRUCIFIXES DISPUTE

LD251625 Vatican City International Service in Polish 1415 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Excerpts] During the Easter service in the Czestochowa Cathedral mass was celebrated by Franciszek Musiel, the auxiliary bishop of Czestochowa. He referred in his homily to the unpleasant events that contrasted with the magnificant experiences of the Jubilee Year of Redemption. One such unpleasant event in Poland had been the battle of the crucifixes. Bishop Musiel announced that in Czestochowa Voivodship a compromise solution to the problem had been adopted. Wherever crosses are or have been in place, they can remain; but they will not be set up at places where there had been no crosses previously.

An unpleasant event for Czestochowa itself was the incursion of employees of the voivodship serviceof the interior into the premises of the diocesan committee for neighborly aid, next to the cathedral, during the afternoon of Easter Tuesday during office hours. The employees of the committee were subjected to a close personal search. Ladies working in the committee were compelled by a female search officer to strip completely. Speaking of this unpleasant event, Bishop Musiel referred to the 10th station of the Way of the Cross, recalling that clothes protect one from the cold and guard the human sense of shame. At the end of his homily the Czestochowa suffragan spoke of Christ's victory and voiced the hope that following the consigning of all the peoples into the care of the Immaculate Heart of Our Lady -- which was performed by the holy father -- the triumph of this heart and a long period of peace and Christian solidarity [solidarnosc] are near.

BRIEFS

NEW TRANSMITTERS INSTALLED -- The reception of radio program has improved a lot in southern Zamosc Voivodship. Several days ago, new transmitters were installed at the radio and television transmission center in Tarnawatka. The VHF frequency range now reaches, apart from Zamosc Voivodship, Przemysl, Rzeszow, and Tarnobrzeg Voivodships. The Tarnawatka center also relays two programs of our television. The official ceremony of handing over the new transmitters for use is planned for the day after tomorrow. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 26 Apr 84 LD]

CEAUSESCU GRANTS INTERVIEW TO EGYPTIAN MAGAZINE

AU261932 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received the Egyptian journalist 'Abd al-'Aziz Sadiq, manager of OCTOBER magazine, to whom he granted an interview for the Egyptian magazine.

YUGOSLAV ARMY DELEGATION ENDS 3-DAY VISIT

LD252028 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1743 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest, Apr 25 (TANJUG) -- Romanian Defence Minister Lt. Gen. Constantin Olteanu and the chief of staff of the Yugoslav People's Army Lt-Gen Petar Gracanin have favourably assessed the overall and traditional friendly cooperation between the two countries in general, and between their Armed Forces in particular. The Yugoslav delegation, headed by Lt-Gen. Gracanin, after a meeting with the Romanian defence minister, wound up their three-day visit to Romania, during which they called at certain units, training centres, and other institutions of the Romanian Armed Forces.

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS TO SHIPYARD MANAGERS IN NEPTUN

AU261142 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Apr 84 p 3

[Report on speech given by President Nicolae Ceausescu at meeting with members of the managerial councils of Constanta and Mangalia shipyards, in Neptun Resort on 24 April]

[Text] At the end of the meeting Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, took the floor and examined current and future problems of shipbuilding and established the necessary measures to commendably implement the 1984 plan and the overall 5-year plan.

Proceeding from the current level of the development of shipbuilding, the RCP secretary general requested that the overall activity shoul be organized in such a way as to ensure that labor productivity is increased, that there is a better technical standard of production, that ships are built more quickly and that material consumption is reduced in keeping with the equipment currently available in the shipyards; he stressed the need for firm measures to immediately eliminate certain shortcomings which still persist in this sector, and the responsibility of the leadership of the ministry, central, and shipyards in this respect.

During his speech the party secretary general entrusted the leadership cadres present at the meeting with the task of channelling the efforts of the working people in shipbuilding in that direction and taking firm action to ensure the general application of modern technologies, to expand automation, and other progressive methods that will ensure a more pronounced increase in labor productivity and a smoother shipbuilding process. In this context a number of measures were mentioned aimed at improving the organizational framework and specialization, and the overall activity in the Constanta and Mangalia shipyards and in other shipbuilding centers; he also dwelt on the need to establish firm order and discipline in all sectors.

The party secretary general also referred to the significant role of the strong shipbuilding design and research center in implementing the program, and in rapidly giving general application to modern and effective technologies and methods for properly organizing work.

Particular attention was paid to the importance of the workers' professional and technical training for implementing the shipbuilding program; the creation of strong centers for training, for improving and perfecting cadre training and for enabling them to specialize was recommended. The party secretary general also requested that the lyceums and trade schools training workers for the shipbuilding industry be closely linked with the industry itself.

The party secretary general then referred to a number of problems in the activity of other industrial sectors contributing to the implementation of the shipbuilding program. In this context, the speaker requested that the existing program for the production of equipment for shipbuilding should be revised, that the number of enterprises manufacturing such equipment should be reduced by concentrating and specializing them, and that certain units should be directly subordinated to the shipbuilding central. At the same time, the party secretary general referred to a number of problems regarding the introduction, at an appropriate qualitative level, of everything that is necessary in shipbuilding by stressing that proper conditions have been created in this respect. In this context, the need to expand and diversify the production of ships engines was stressed.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu also examined a number of aspects of the program for ship exports and the participation of the Romanian river and ocean-going fleet in the international shipping transportation and outlined a number of tasks and targets to better capitalize on the potential of the Romanian fleet.

Referring to the overall contract system, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu requested that it should be applied firmly and consistently both in shipbuilding and in sea and river transportation; he stressed its particular role in increasing labor productivity, in fulfilling plan tasks in terms of quality and quantity, and in increasing profits and the working people's incomes.

In conclusion, the party secretary general expressed the convictions that the working people in shipbuilding will act so that their overall activity will be up to the level of existing possibilities in the shortest possible time and up to the efforts made by the party and our people to develop this very important sector of the national economy. He wished them complete success in implementing the tasks entrusted to them and the targets devolving upon them under the decisions of the 12th party congress and national conference.

CEAUSESCU VISITS BUCHAREST INDUSTRIAL UNITS

AU261259 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1122 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/4/1984 -- In the morning of April 26, RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu paid working visits to large industrial units in Bucharest: "Republica", "23 August", Machine-Tool Building Enterprise and Diesel Engine Manufacturing Enterprise. On these visits the RCP and Romanian state leader was accompanied by Gheorghe Pana, Marin Enache, Ion Ursu, and Silviu Curticeanu.

During the working dialogue he conducted with executives of economic ministries and relevant central units, with workers and experts, analysis was made of such questions of great importance for machine building and metallurgy, for the whole industry as: fulfillment of the tasks stipulated by priority of products apt to meet the requirements of the national economy and of export, lower consumption of raw and subsidiary materials, of energy, fuel and manual labour, and their rational management and better capitalization, and higher labour productivity.

OBJECTIVES OF REAGAN'S VISIT TO PRC OUTLINED

AU261350 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Apr 84 p 2

[Bogdan Decermic commentary: "Reagan in Beijing"]

[Text] Nancy Reagan, the U.S. President's wife, intends to keep a 1-week diary during the official visit of the head of the White House to the PRC, which begins tomorrow. In fact, she will dictate to her secretary her daily impressions, which will then be published from this week on in the large circulation newspaper USA TODAY. The author will not collect any pay for doing this, a NEWSWEEK report says.

Someobservers take this detail as an additional argument in favor of the view that Ronald Reagan's trip to China is most closely linked with the presidential campaign in which, according to American tradition, the spouses of the "participants in the race" actively participate. Because of this, in addition to the 250 special reporters accompanying Reagan on this trip, his wife will also be involved. Namely, it is considered that the trip to Beijing has been calculated in advance as a strong foreign policy trump card in the awareness of American voter, who has lately been considerably swayed by certain foreign policy moves of Reagan's administration, such as the "failed" American excursion to Beirut with tragic consequences, the mining of the Nicaraguan ports, the failure to establish a dialogue with and the constant deterioration of relations with the eternal rival -- Moscow.

It is paradoxical that the harvest of this very important international point in the current presidential campaign is taking place in a field which was one of the "most problematic" in the 1980-81 presidential campaign when Reagan was almost the hardest and most rejecting in proclaiming future relations with the PRC. The latter's change is now being exploited as evidence of Reagan's flexibility, his ability to positively develop his positions.

There can be no doubt that Reagan's first arrival on the soil of "a communist country" partially serves the current election interest, but to a large degree it is a part of the building of long-term American strategic positions in the Pacific, to which the United States wants to return the focus of its policy. The trip to China is also linked with Reagan's missions to Tokyo and Seoul a few months ago. Inaddition to political interest, that is, the military-strategic interest, the United States also has a no less important economic interest in having access to such a vast market as the Chinese one.

For their part, the Chinese also attach great importance to Reagan's visit in their striving to develop permanent and stable relations with the most powerful industrial, technological, and military power of the Western world, whose partnership is very important for the great project of modernizing the industry and the overall economy of this country of immense but insufficiently exploited natural resources.

Being al the largest Pacific country, the PRC is also making efforts to cultivate good relations with other coastal countries of this region. What the Chinese particularly stress is that they are not and do not want to become anyone's card or support in the so-called Beijing-Moscow-Washington triangle, and they stress their independent policy, not to the detriment of any country, but rather on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence and of all countries, great or small, enjoying equal rights. Reagan replied with his recent statement that the United States "recognizes and respects the PRC's noninvolved [neangazovan] status."

However, despite this, a certain suspicion of Moscow has been registered, and this is interpreted from the constant deterioration of relations between Washington and Moscow, and from the as yet insufficiently publicly declared actual state of relations between the two largest socialist states, which have at the same time not ceased their discreet diplomatic negotiations, as well as from their public and more vociferous disputes and disagreements on important problems.

Officials, both on the Chinese and the American side, see in Reagan's visit a step further along the upward line of the overall Chinese-American relations, in which there are periodical stagnations and conflicts, as well as constant disagreements. It is also believed that it is in the mutual interest that the United States should reach the level of other Chinese partners -- Japan, Hong Kong, and the EEC countries -- in its trade with China, which is now relatively modest and totals some $4.6 billion in both directions.

The Chinese position on the superpowers' competition, primarily in nuclear armament, is of interest to the rest of the world. The Chinese hold the view that all countries should exert pressure on the great powers so that they begin serious negotiations and reach a true agreement on reducing their nuclear arms. To say something of this sort to Reagan on this occasion, as well as to the other superpower on some other occasion, fits the aspirations of all countries that one should negotiate at every opportunity and at every place, primarily about peace and international security.

MARKOVIC EXPECTED TO VISIT PRC 'NEXT MONTH'

AU261115 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Apr 84 p 12

[Text] Beijing, 23 Apr (TANGUG) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, today met with a delegation of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation led by Stojan Stojcevski, president of the Presidium of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation. As is stated, the meeting was very cordial.

Hu Yaobang asked Stojcevski to convey greetings to Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and to tell him that China is awaiting his arrival at the head of an LCY delegation. The visit should take place next month.

CUBAN MILITARY WITHDRAWAL FROM ANGOLA

AU261235 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Mar 84 pp 1-2

[Petar Popovic article: "Cubans Will Leave Angola?"

[Text] Havana, 20 Mar (PL) -- Cuba and Angola announced last night that they will take up a "gradual withdrawal of Cuban forces" from this African country if the Republic of South Africa [RSA] agrees to fulfill certain "preliminary conditions," among which is the complete withdrawal of their troops from Angola and Namibia.

The statement signed in Havana by Presidents Fidel Castro and Jose Eduardo dos Santos points out that the talks, which lasted several days between the two countries' delegations, were directed toward "finding out the basis for solving the present conflict through agreement" with the RSA. By the way, the statement underlines that the Angolan Government had thoroughly informed the Cuban leadership during past months about the course of negotiations with the RSA and the United States.

The prerequisites in question were already included in the statement Cuba and Angola signed in Luanda on 4 February 1982.

Cubans will withdraw from Angola, both declarations state, if the RSA withdraws its troops, unilaterally and unconditionally, from the southern part of Angola, accepts the implementation of Resolution 435/78 of the UN Security Council on Namibia and the UN plan it encompasses, and completely pulls out its troops from this territory that it has been unlawfully occupying.

The Pretoria regime must also undertake the obligation to halt any direct aggression or threat of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola. This would also apply to the United States with whose mediation the agreement between Angola and the RSA was concluded in Lusaka last 17 February [as published].

Angola and Cuba believe that prior to the withdrawal of Cuban troops, the RSA must stop giving any kind of aid to the dissident National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] movement and other puppet forces in Angola. The United States and their allies in Africa would also have to refrain from such intentions.

After recalling that about 200,000 Cubans have been in Angola during the past 8 years on civilian and military duties, the statement gives credit to the struggle that the peoples of Namibia and South Africa are waging against the hated regime of apartheid under the leadership of their only and legitimate representatives -- South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] and the African National Congress [ANC].

X X X

First-rate news! This is how, where Africa is concerned, one should assess the announcement of a Cuban military withdrawal from Angola that is (irrespective of the understandable conditions for this) in sight. The government of President Eduardo dos Santos has done everything for its part with a view to returning peace to its southern borders and to moving from the deadlock in Namibia towards its independence. All the rest, the departure of South African troops and the implementation of the UN Resolution 435 now depend on Pretoria and Washington. Moreover, they particularly depend on the United States, because their notorious "linkage" [the transcribed English word for "linkage" follows the Serbo-Croatian one in single parentheses] -- first the departure of the Cubans and then negotiations on independence -- has cut short all attempts made to date for the independence of the former German colony. This is a great obligation of President Ronald Reagan, whose administration had, even before coming to power, assigned Angola (because of the Cuban troops) as the most difficult area of the Soviet military and political presence in Africa.

Internationalists From the Faraway Island

During this time, there was much misunderstanding, but also quite an understandable suspicion about the Cuban military presence in Angola (and some other African countries as well). The misunderstanding was primarily to the detriment of Angola, because one forgot that the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] government had no other choice 8 and 1/2 years ago -- when the first "barbudos" [Spanish word for "bearded ones"] discreetly stepped onto its territory -- to face the powerful South African troops. Therefore, the "bearded revolutionaries" -- called this during the days when they defended their revolution -- found themselves in Africa to defend someone else's, the Angolan revolution.

Havana's military jump over the ocean to somewhere as distant as Africa moved Cuba "to the top" of all the more important news overnight. Especially when it was discovered that Cuban "advisers" found themselves at one time in as many as 16 African states that were usually within the area of the confrontation of the superpower's interests. What provoked suspicion of this presence in Africa was the Cuban explanation itself, of the mission of the "members of international bragades." Havan's explanations revived the at one time current and then rejected slogan of the "export of revolution" that was characteristic of Havana's policy at one time towards Latin American countries.

Pressure From All Sides

The Cuban leader himself used to explain this African mission as a "mission of socialist internationalism," placing a special emphasis on the importance of connections of the so-called Third World countries with the Soviet Union and the countries of the so-called socialist community. In Luanda in 1977, Castro explained this as follows: "We Cubans helped the Angolans, thus fulfilling our internationalist duty. Others have fulfilled this duty toward us, and the Angolans will fulfill their duty toward other peoples. This is the essence of internationalism." In Moscow the same year, the Cuban leader said: "The prestige of the socialist camp and especially the Soviet Union is constantly growing among the peoples of the so-called Third World who see in our community the most faithful fellow combatant in the struggle against colonialism, racism, and imperialism."

Under the political pressure of such explanations, suspicions grew in the West that Cuban troops were on a direct mission of realizing the state interests of the Soviet Union. One pushed to the background the cruel fact of life that Angola could not have rejected Cuban aid because it was constantly exposed to South African open aggression and to the subversive plotting of the oppositional UNITA, which received assistance from as far away as America.

In the case that the RSA withdraws its troops from Angola and Namibia and states that it accepts UN Resolution 435 -- which is, as it seems, envisaged by secret tripartite negotiations -- Dos Santos's government will acquire a wider scope for maneuvering. Being free from the danger of South African attacks, it will be able to devote itself primarily to clearing the zones of UNITA's military operations. What is of equal importance is that it will keep in its coffers nearly $0.5 billion -- the sum being paid for Cuban aid. And third, by establishing diplomatic relations with the United States (which is also expected), it will make its economic cooperation with the West easier, the cooperation of Angola with the East will, therefore, be able to develop in a more normal manner -- without the difficult pressure of urgent daily needs.

These are all facts that will most certainly enable the People's Republic of Angola to assert with a new freshness the stable foreign policy position within the Nonaligned Movement it has had thus far. Havana is truly announcing one of the most important events of this decade.

STANOJEVIC RECEIVES BULGARIA'S BOZHINOV

AU251918 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Apr 84 p 7

[Text] Dr Milorad Stanojevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Yugoslav part of the Yugoslav-Bulgarian Committee for Economic, Trade, and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, yesterday received Todor Bozhinov, member of the BCP Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and held talks with him on overall bilateral relations as well as on opportunities for expanding economic cooperation.

PLANINC SEES OFF NETHERLANDS PRIME MINISTER

LD261812 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1608 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 26 Apr (TANJUG) -- Netherlands Premier Ruud Lubbers, his wife and associates, have ended their official visit to Yugoslavia and departed for The Hague.

The guests from the Netherlands were seen off at Belgrade airport by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and other Yugoslav officials.

Also present were Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Miodrag Bogdanovic, vice president of the Serbian Assembly Executive Countil; Zoran Miskovic, general secretary of the Federal Executive Council; Dragomir Petrovic, ambassador of the SFRY in the Netherlands; and others.

CORRECTION TO LCY LEADERSHIP MONOPOLY SOLUTIONS

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Solutions to LC Leadership Monopoly Proposed." published in the 26 April Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page I 6, first paragraph, line four:

...open new space in the development of social self-management, which more and more obviously shows certain delays.... (supplying dropped passage)

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED FOR LIFTING PRICE FREEZE

LD261420 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, April 26 (TANJUG) -- The Assembly of Yugoslavia today, Thursday, adopted law amendments creating the necessary conditions for "unfreezing" prices in the country. The adopted amendments to the law on the system of prices temporarily empower the federal government, in cooperation with the republics and provinces, to set the conditions for the formation of prices in the country. Changes in the prices of roughly 20 percent of products will not have to be approved by competent organs. In keeping with the economic stabilization programme, the basic criteria deciding the prices in Yugoslavia for the rest of this year will be world prices, economic performance, and allocations for fixed-purpose funds. The criteria will include also market demand and supply. Until the full impact of economic laws is ensured, the federal government will have special powers as defined under the law on the system of prices.

Srebric Explains Decision

LD261959 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1715 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Apr (TANJUG) -- The price freeze ceases to have effect on 3 May. This was said by Borisav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, at a press conference today to explain the decision on the conditions and method of price formation and the social control of prices in 1984 which was adopted by the Federal Executive Council today. This decision actually establishes a specific mechanism for the formation of prices this year and within this various regimes for particular goods and services.

Emphasizing that it is very important that everyone should adhere to the prescribed conditions and method of price formation so that there is no repetition of the earlier practice of alternately unfreezing and freezing, Srebric also pointed to the certain amount of confusion which exists over the term free prices. Some interpretations say that the free prices will nevertheless be controlled, and others say that there will be anarchic fluctuations. Neither is correct, Srebric emphasized. With the exception of products which come under the regime of so-called state prices, the prices of all other products will be formed freely or on the basis of self-managing agreements. Of course, the basic assumption is that the established conditions will be adhered to. If this is not the case, the result will be various interventions by the competent organs up to the point of reintroducing a freeze in certain narrow sectors.

The mechanism for the formation of prices in 1984, Srebric emphasized, envisages that the Community for Prices should be informed of every change. The aim is to have an effective insight into events on the market so that more rapid interventions can be made in cases where the adopted measures are not adhered to. Srebric emphasized that the basic aim in changing prices must be the establishment of parity, and not the realization of greater income through price levels.

When the decision of the Federal Executive Council comes into force, Srebric said, it does not mean that prices will rise immediately on 3 May. Prices for which a self-management agreement is required, for example, will not be able to be increased until the end of May or the beginning of June. Prices within the "state jurisdiction" will keep to similar deadlines.

In reply to a question about whether the established price policy for this year is in keeping with the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, Srebric said that it is. Speaking about the concrete economic measures which have been taken to reduce the effect of unfreezing prices, the vice president of the Federal Executive Council recalled a few groups of these measures. These are: creation of conditions for the revival of production, financial consolidation of the economy, promotion of exports, coordination of supply and demand as far as possible, and measures of a social nature.

Srebric noted the importance of adhering to these measures on prices which have been, as he said, adopted in agreement with the republics and provinces. He also emphasized the very effective cooperation between the Federal Executive Council and the executive councils of the republics and provinces on these questions and the understanding of the SFRY Assembly which adopted the measures within its jurisdiction in shortened proceedings.

Energy, Taxation Discussed

LD262304 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0956 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 26 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly (presided over by Antun Bubic) adopted today the law amending the law on the bases of the price system and social control of prices, thereby creating conditions for lifting the freeze on prices of goods and services, which was introduced in December 1983. In addition the chamber also adopted several legal texts relating to the economy and finance.

In addition, most of the session was devoted to the implementation of the energy development policy for 1984. Bozidar Radunovic, director general of the community of the Yugoslav electricity industry, and Rade Pavlovic, president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, spoke on the subject.

The basic amendments to the law on prices, which are, in any case, of a temporary nature, are in keeping with the long-term program of economic stabilization, Dusan Ilijevic said, reporting from the Committee for the Market and Prices. According to the amendments to the law, supply and demand, although not the basic criteria, are the basic factors in the formation of prices, or rather the precondition for the normal functioning of the market and market laws. For this reason, Ilijevic says, priority is given to increasing production and establishing a balance of supply and demand. Until this is guaranteed, the Federal Executive Council will have special jurisdiction and, of course, increased responsibility.

In the continuation of the session on energy a fairly extensive debate took place. The first participant in the debate was Slovene delegate Ivo Klemencic. He said that the realization of the envisaged development of energy sources is a major task.

This is confirmed by the facts: a 13.7 percent greater requirement for primary energy than the consumption realized in 1983, a 7.9 percent increase in coal production, an 8.8 percent increase in the production of electricity, and a 17.1 percent growth in crude oil imports.

Some results at the beginning of the year are encouraging, Klemencic considers. The miners have well exceeded last year's coal production, and electricity consumers are not experiencing shortages. However, the facts indicate that the entire system of supply of basic raw materials is uncertain, particularly in the case of crude oil. It should be stressed, however, that the oil industry has been behaving in a monopolistic manner for a considerable period and not seriously integrating with the rest of the economy, which is reflected in its autarchic development. I consider, he said, that the oil industry today is in a situation in which it cannot resolve its problems on its own.

Referring to the excess of capacities in the oil industry, Klemencic said that Solvenia has stopped the expansion of its refineries. I consider that this is a contribution to economic stabilization, but the existing situation is untenable. The great promises of the Federal Executive Council with regard to a model for the procurement of crude oil have not been fulfilled at all, Klemencic considers.

Taking part in the discussion, governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, Radovan Makic, warned that for years we have planned requirements independently of the balance of available resources, and this is why every year we erode the permanent foreign currency reserves of the country. Makic said that it is particularly surprising that we have so little to say about the substitution of imported energy and possibilities for reducing the role of energy as a unit of production, although much is being done on this in the world. We belong to the ranks of the few countries which from the oil crisis to the present day have constantly increased their energy imports, and above all, oil imports.

Prompted by some of the assessments in the debate, Rade Pavlovic, president of the Federal Committee for Energy, asked to speak again. He stressed that we are not a country that constantly increases its energy imports, because since 1979 we have been tending toward reductions, so that we have reduced our oil imports by approximately 2 million tons.

This is maybe not enough, Pavolic said, but if we bear in mind that in Europe only Greece and Portugal use less energy per capita than we do, then the question is what is the limit to which we can go in reducing energy imports, because without energy there is no development. He agreed, however, that we have been proceeding too slowly in reducing energy consumption and in substitution, and concluded that this attitude should be changed. Programs for this already exist but are not being realized to a sufficient extent, Pavlovic said.

Radovan Makic then asked to speak again. He pointed out that in his discussion he did not mean that we have increased energy consumption since 1979, but since 1974 when the said oil crisis occurred. He mentioned that he accepted the assertion of Rade Pavlovic to the effect that oil imports have been reduced from 1979 onward. Makic noted again, however, that at present we do not have funds available, according to the planned balance, to guarantee oil imports, unless we intend to spend considerable amounts of foreign currency reserves.

Following the debate on this subject, the chamber adopted conclusions which stated that there was an increase in coal and electricity production in comparison with the same period last year, but there was also a warning that the energy situation in the country is still very serious.

If the measures envisaged in the resolution and energy balance are not forthcoming, this could have a negative effect on the implementation of the overall economic policy. The chamber also considers that the established energy policy is not being fully implemented and that the Federal Executive Council should take appropriate actions.

The chamber then also adopted conclusions in connection with the activities and results to date in the implementation of the social compact on measures to encourage the opening of new and modernization of existing coal mines and oil and gas exploration fields. It is concluded that there has been a delay in taking measures and activities envisaged in this agreement so that the aims with regard to the volume of coal, oil, and gas production will not be realized (82 million tons, 5 million tons and 5 billion cubic meters respectively). All this means further exacerbation of the difficult energy situation in the country and the country's balance of payments.

The chamber also adopted conclusions on the work, developing and functioning of the Yugoslav electricity system as a technologically uniform system in 1983.

The chamber also examined the report of the Federal Institute for Social Planning on the activities in preparing Yugoslavia's long-term and medium-term plan. It was assessed that apart from some preparations for the adoption of the long-term and medium-term plan which have been carried out at the level of the federation and in the republics and provinces, the overall activity is proceeding considerably more slowly than planned.

At today's session the chamber also examined an analysis of the functioning of the taxation system and the coordination of the taxation system and taxation policy. Stressing that the taxation system and the coordination of the taxation system and taxation policy should be more an instrument of economic and social development policy than they have been to date, Dragutin Grupkovic, deputy federal secretary for finances, acquainted delegates with what has been done thus far in realizing these orientations.

Considering the importance of the goals and tasks of the system and policy of taxation for the implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, the Chamber of Republics and Provinces recommended to the republican and provincial assemblies that they make additional efforts to reach agreement on remaining open questions, so that preparations for realizing the adopted policy of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization in the area of taxation may be carried out on time throughout the country.

The chamber also approved changes and amendments to the decision on the aims and tasks of the joint issue and monetary policy and joint bases of the credit policy in 1984, which envisages a growth in the money mass of 38.5 percent instead of 32 percent, and in banks' dinar allocations of 26.5 percent instead of 21.4 percent. This in fact adjusts the decision to the new projections of the growth in inflation this year of about 50 percent. In the same way, in the part on interest rates, the text is brought into line with the conditions laid down in the talks between Yugoslavia and the IMF.

MAMULA CHAIRS 26 APRIL MILITARY COUNCIL SESSION

LD261651 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1302 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Apr (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense, chaired a session of the Military Council held in Belgrade today. The council carried out an analysis of the combat readiness of our Armed Forces in 1983, laid down the tasks for 1984 and discussed cadre and other questions.

The assessment was made that the combat readiness of our Armed Forces last year had improved despite the fact that their tasks were carried out in conditions of very aggravated military-political situation in the world and unfavorable economic developments in the country. The council in particular pointed out the basic directions of activity and the tasks in the ensuing period in connection with the further consolidation of the moral-political situation in our Armed Forces, as a key element of their combat readiness, and stressed the need for even more efficient work to suppress some negative manifestations which impinge on it.

In addition to making a positive evaluation of the sociopolitical activity of a majority of officers, the council pointed out the need for even greater involvement of all military personnel on active service in the environments in which they live and are housed. It was decided that in order to step up combat readiness even greater involvement of all Army staff must be ensured in the future on improving the functioning of the military organization and on stressing and affirming the genuine values and creative work of individuals and Army collectives.

ASSEMBLY COMMISSION APPROVES ELECTION CANDIDATES

LD261119 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0958 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Apr (TANJUG) -- At its session today, the Elections and Appointments Commission of the SFRY Assembly approved the proposals for the election to the most senior positions in the SFRY Assembly. Dusan Alimpic, a delegate from the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, has been proposed for the office of president of the SFRY Assembly; and Nusa Kersevan, a delegate from the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, for the office of vice president. Stojan Bjelajac, a delegate from the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina, has been proposed as president of the Federal Chamber; and Milivoje Stijovic, a delegate from the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, as president of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces.

BRIEFS

TURKISH ECONOMIC COOPERATION -- Belgrade, April 24 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia exported 2.5 million dollars worth of goods to Turkey in the first two months of the year, while imports from that country valued 2 million dollars. The overall value of Yugoslav exports to Turkey in 1984 is planned at 52 million dollars and the value of imports from Turkey at 35 million dollars. Yugoslav enterprises have so far signed long-term contracts with Turkish partners for the delivery of transformer stations and high voltage switches worth about 30 million dollars, signalling equipment for Turkish railways valuing rou 43 million, and pipes and equipment for oil pipelines worth around 25 million dollars. The electronics plant of Nis has contracted the sale of telephone exchanges valued at one million 700 thousand dollars. [Excerpts] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 24 Apr 84 LD]

YOUTH DELEGATION IN USSR -- Moscow, April 23 (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Socialist Youth Union of Yugoslavia, headed by Union Presidency President Goran Radman, today, Monday, visited the Soviet Komsomol Central Committee and conferred with Komsomol First Secretary Viktor Mishin. The talk covered cooperation between the youth organizations of the two countries and the international activities of youth organizations in the world, including the character of the World Youth Festival to be held in Moscow next year. The Yugoslav youth delegation also visited the Komsomol school where Radman answered questions about the life and work of the Yugoslav youth put to him by school students, future ranking Komsomol officials. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1710 GMT 23 Apr 84 LD]